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NOT UNPREPARED FOR WAR

Coast Defenses in Better Condition than Supposed.

MUCH WORK HAS BEEN DONE QUIETLY

New-York and Other Atlantic Harbors Protected by Guns, but Washington Unprotected.

OUR NAVY COMPARED WITH ENGLAND'S

The Mysterious Station at St. Lucia Which British Naval Officers Protect from Inspection.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—There was but one subject discussed in Washington to-day among department clerks and bureau chiefs. It was the Venezuelan message, which has been received, since its presentation yesterday afternoon, with undiminished praise and many tokens if patriotic regard.

There was but one comment on the action of the President heard throughout the departments, and in the War and Navy Departments there was an enthusiasm which recalled the threatening Chilean incident. It was agreed, however, that the present condition was much more real and serious and that the consequences might mean for the military and naval authorities something more than corridor campaigning and clubhouse warfare.

No one of the many army and navy officers who are stationed or who are temporarily sojourning in this city will shirk the responsibilities which may present themselves. There is on every hand an anxiety to participate in any engagement, big or little, which may take place.

There were a few excited officers who were willing to go to war without more ado, and who believed that this country was in a condition to engage with England. The majority, however, were not sanguine of success, but shared the confidence which is easily assumed by Americans when the capability of the country to cope with a foreign enemy is in question.

Not in Bad Condition for War.

The Government is in a much better condition for war than is commonly supposed. It is not safe to judge of our condition from the reports presented to Congress by bureau chiefs, who are sometimes anxious to make a legitimately poor showing that the National legislators may be induced to appropriate funds for continuing works of defense. Much of these means of defense are necessarily withheld from the public. This is notably so of the coast defenses.

It is acknowledged by those who know most of the coast protection that the works are far from complete, and that, with our long line of seaboard, it will be a matter of years and the expenditure of immense sums before the original scheme can be realized or before there is an adequate defense of all the Atlantic and Pacific ports. This feature of our military establishment has given the War Department some concern, and Secretary Lamont intends again to urge Congress to make liberal allotments for completing at an early day the plans laid down by the experts who formulated the coast-defense projects.

New-York is fairly well protected, and it will not take long to give proper and sufficient defense to Boston. At both places there are emplacements for guns, which are on hand or which can be got in condition in time for active operations.

In fact, in New-York Harbor there are guns already in place, and quite an efficient battery of mortars and large-calibre rifles are mounted. The exact extent of the defense is not announced in the published reports from the War Department, and it has been a grave question whether any such information should ever be made known. The publicity of the means of defense would be an aid to an enemy, who would be enabled to attack the known weakest points and avoid the impregnable places.

The Capital Not Well Protected.

The entrance to Chesapeake Bay, which commands the approaches to Baltimore and the National capital, is at present provided with little defense, unless one consider the ancient Fort Monroe as such. That army post has long since ceased to have an honored place save as a resort for holiday seekers, and a congenial station for favored artillerymen. It will offer no resistance to an enemy in these days of high-power, long-range rifles, the 1,500-pound projectiles of which would perforate Monroe's stone walls as if they were of mud.

The army Chief of Engineers has a plan which was lately approved by Secretary Lamont for the defense of the actual approaches to Baltimore and Washington. The defenses are partly in place, and enough has already been accomplished easily and quickly to extend the protection so as successfully to resist the advance of the largest fleet England or any other European power might send into the Chesapeake.

There is equally effective means of protecting the approach to Philadelphia and Savannah, while there is a formidable battery in a very commanding position at San Francisco. There are no coast defenses worth speaking of on the lake front, but the army has such an organization that adequate protection of the frontier is made certain.

Gen. Craighill Reassuring.

Gen. Craighill, the army Chief of Engineers, said to-day: "I cannot enter into detail as to our ability to defend our coast cities, but the War Department has not been idle in the last dozen years. You may be sure that, despite inadequate funds from Congress, the authorities charged with coast-defense construction have not neglected to use to the best advantage such funds as were made available.

"It is unfortunate that greater liberality was not shown by Congress, and this economy has been the most discouraging thing the department has had to contend with, but there have been almost annual allotments for the defenses; much less, of course, than we desired and requested, and, as I say, the money has been distributed where it would render the most effective service in case of an emergency.

"I think I may say our principal cities are fairly well protected, although the plans for absolute defense are by no means realized. Moreover, in time of trouble there are means of giving defense to places at present without it.

"The purpose of a War Department and of a Navy Department is the preparation for war during the period of peace, on the assumption that we shall have war some day. The department would be singularly derelict in its duties if it left until the last moment the preparation for defense."

Use of the Artillery.

In any scheme of coast defense, it is planned to use the artillery stationed along the seaboard at such stations as Fort Hamilton, Davids Island, and Fort Wadsworth, near New-York, or Fort Adams, R. I., or Fort Warren, near Boston, or Washington Barracks, in this city.

The five regiments of artillery are purposely placed with a view to their utilization in this important work. They would be used in conjunction with the infantry and cavalry troops which are within easy distance of the Canadian frontier, and would furnish, unaided by the militia, a perfectly competent force to place against the British regulars at present at Halifax.

The English force in Canada is ridiculously small, not more than 1,500 men at latest accounts. Of course, it is presumed that this force will be enlarged in the event of hostility, but our regular army can be easily augmented by New-York National Guardsmen enough to repel invasion, or even assume the offensive.

In the latter event, of course, the army would have to draw liberally upon the troops of all the States bordering upon the Dominion.

It is known that England has made in recent years some provision against invasion by Americans. The work has been carried on without ostentation, as such warlike performance must necessarily be in view of our friendly relations with the mother country. Nevertheless, the War Department has gathered all this information after repeated attempts to secure it.

Four officers were dispatched at different periods to journey along the border and quietly observe the works intended for the protection of Canada. Three of the officers were recognized. In some cases the announcement of their errand by American papers nullified their influence, and they were ordered back to their regiments.

The desired information was finally acquired, and is now on file in the archives of the Bureau of Military Information. It will be used to good effect in the event of war with England.

Our stations along the Canadian frontier are simply places where troops are quartered. They will branch out from these posts, join other troops, State and National, and take part in a mobilized programme when the time comes.

It is not divulging any departmental secret to say that this programme has been thought out, and that its general features will be intrusted to Gen. Miles, who, while at Governors Island in command of the Military Department of the East, gave some study to the subject.

Regular Troops in New-York.

The regular troops in New-York State present a fairly formidable force. At Fort Columbus there are three companies of infantry; at Davids Island, three batteries of artillery; at Fort Hamilton, four batteries of artillery; at Madison Barracks, the entire nine companies of the Ninth Infantry; at Fort Niagara, three companies of infantry; at Plattsburg Barracks, nine companies of infantry; at Fort Porter, two companies of infantry; at Fort Schuyler, two batteries of artillery; at Fort Wadsworth, three batteries of artillery; at West Point, a company of the engineer battalion, and at Willet's Point, four companies of the battalion.

There are in New-York, New-England, and the States bordering on the Dominion, a force of troops of the infantry and artillery arms equal to several regiments, numerically much stronger than the present regular force in Canada, so that the nucleus of the enlarged force made up of regulars and volunteers or State soldiery is to the advantage of this country.

The War Department people have watched the National Guard in recent years closely. Officers of the regular service have attended all the encampments, and it is known definitely to what extent the authorities may depend upon the citizen troops.

The official records of the department show that the various organizations as at present constituted are able to furnish 114,146 men, including officers and special corps.

Ten Million Men Available.

There are liable to duty in the military in time of emergency nearly 10,000,000 men, or, as the very exact records of the department put it, omitting one or two States, among them Maine and South Carolina, from which no report was received, a total possible force of 9,945,043.

The question of properly arming this gigantic army is a problem and an expense which is not to be disposed of easily. Most of the State troops are without tentage, and the supply on hand does not provide for any such army as the records show to be at the call of the President in time of foreign conflict. The supply of camp equipment, indeed, would provide for little more than half of the present strength of the National Guard of the country, drawing upon the citizen soldiery itself for such equipment as it possesses.

There is a vast quantity of guns on hand, but the weapons stored and the new weapons now being furnished the army would call for a variety of ammunition, which would add to the cost of equiping an army. This difficulty could be overcome by liberal appropriation by Congress and the speedy manufacture of the different grades and types of material necessary.

The Navy's Important Part.

The navy would, in a war with England, play the most important part, for it is assumed here that the war vessels would have to appear at Venezuelan ports prepared to obstruct the purposes of the English.

The present North Atlantic fleet consists of the New-York, Columbia, Cincinnati, Montgomery, Raleigh, and Amphitrite, with the likelihood that the squadron will shortly be augmented by the Texas, Maine, and Indiana, powerful ships with heavy guns.

This fleet will be commanded by Admiral F. M. Bunce. It can be augmented by the addition of the Newark, Yantic, and Castine, from the South Atlantic station; the Philadelphia, Bennington, Ranger, Alert, and Marion, from the Pacific station; the Baltimore, Olympia, Monocacy, Concord, and Boston, from the Asiatic station.

In addition to this fleet there is the Dolphin, at present at Norfolk; the Thetis and Albatross, on special duty in the Pacific, and the torpedo boats Cushing, Stiletto, and Ericsson. Some of these ships would be of little value save as dispatch ships, but no one can say that the smallest vessel may not be of important and valuable service.

All modern war theories give the minute torpedo boats a prominence, and the "games" played by the officers under instruction at Newport usually include some daring performance by such ships as the Cushing. It would not be the first time in naval history that great things have been done with this type of craft.

The augmented fleet which is described will make an impressive showing in any quarter, and will compare more than favorably with the present naval force maintained by England on her North Atlantic and West Indies station.

It must be remembered, however, that this British fleet can be, and will be, on occasion materially increased, while the assumed American fleet represents the maximum strength at our command. Our enlarged fleet might be further increased by denuding foreign stations; by leaving the European station without ships, and taking the entire force from China waters. This would add eight warships.

England's Available Squadron.

Against this American fleet, England is prepared to bring a squadron which represents very unequal conditions, decidedly to the disadvantage of this country. At present, according to the information in the Naval Intelligence Office, the British vessels on the North Atlantic and West Indies station consist of the following ships: Crescent, an armored cruiser; Cordelia, Canada, Magicienne, Mohawk, Tartar, Buzzard, and Partridge, all protected cruisers; Tourmaline and Pelican, both cruisers, and Rambler, a gunboat. This fleet by no means compares unfavorably with our present North Atlantic fleet.

The records in the Military Information Bureau in the War Department contain a great deal pertaining to the British Army, its resources and abilities. That army, for instance, consists of 155,347 men, exclusive of the soldiers in India, who number 73,125. The army can be increased by volunteers, militia, &c., to 665,506. The distribution of the regulars is as follows: At home in English garrisons, 117,613; in Egypt, 5,276; Gibraltar, 4,961; Malta, 9,100; Ceylon, 1,676; China, 3,080;; St. Helena, 1,121; Natal, 3,383; Africa, 1,080; Canada, 1,490; Antilles, 2,490, and Bermuda, 1,493.

It will be noted that the force in Canada, according to recent reports, is less than 1,500 men. The force at Bermuda, which is England's nearest station to Venezuela, is about the same number.

This Bermuda force is in readiness at all times, and has been for years, for transportation to St. Lucia, which is an impregnable station within 500 miles of the Venezuelan coast. This post will serve as a depot for supplies for the English army in the South American republic.

British Caution Regarding St. Luccia.

The British have guarded with much secrecy this St. Lucia station. No outsider has succeeded in penetrating to the recesses of the place. It is known, however, that the post is well stocked, and with its finely protected harbor would afford an admirable retreat for a fleet, hard pressed, or as a place to renew depleted provisions, refill emptied coal bunkers or restock the powder magazine. We have no such place to store material unless, as is likely, we could arrange for depots in South America. A story is told by an officer on duty in the Naval Department regarding a visit he and a brother officer paid to St. Lucia in accepting an invitation to dinner with British officers a few months ago. They were admitted and conducted through the post only after being blindfolded, and they gained scant information of the place save that they confirmed all the stories reported of the station.

It was generally agreed in both the War and the Navy Departments to-day that the military and naval forces were willing to undertake all that might be demanded of them. There is a growing impression, too, that the country will be able to sustain any position assumed by Congress when it hears the report of the commission.

North Atlantic Squadron.

The North Atlantic squadron of evolution is still at Hampton Roads awaiting orders to sail southward on the pratice voyage to the West Indies and adjacent waters. According to the itinerary for the cruise, the longest stops will be made at St. Lucia and Trinidad, the points nearest in its programme to the Venezuelan coast.

It was learned at the Navy Department to-day that although it had been intended that the squadron should sail Dec. 21, its departure will probably be postponed until the return of Secretary Herbert from New-York, which may not be before Monday, although Friday is the likeliest date.

Rear Admiral Bunce is expected in Washington to confer with Secretary Herbert before the fleet takes its departure. The squadron at present consists of the first-class cruisers New-York as flagship, the commerce destroyers Columbia and Minneapolis, the cruisers Montgomery and Raleigh, and the monitor Amphitrite.

At Key West the fleet will be augmented by the cruiser Cincinnati, and orders were issued to-day that the armored cruiser Maine should be attached to the squadron immediately. An effort will also be made to have the battleship Texas ready to join Admiral Bunce before his departure.

The Venezuelan Army in 1893 numbered 7,280 officers and men, distributed in twenty towns of the republic and federal garrisons and ships.

Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen from the eighteenth to the forty-fifth year, inclusive, must be enrolled. In times of civil war this force has been increased to 60,000 men. The number of citizens able for military service, according to law, was 250,000 in 1889.

Venezuela has one iron steamer, the Augusta, built in 1884, and three sailing vessels.

The Cushing at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 18.—The torpedo boat Cushing, Lieut. Roy C. Smith commanding, making the trip from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to Washington by the inside route, arrived here last night and proceeded to-day. The steamer encountered some ice coming through the canal.

MILLIONS FOR DEFENSES.

Mr. Grout Presents a Bill Similar to Mr. Chandler's.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) offered a bill in the House of the same purport as Mr. Chandler's. It appropriates $100,000,000, to be immediately available for the construction of fortifications and other works of defense on the seacoasts and along the Canadian frontier, and for their armament with heavy ordnance.

To provide the moneys for the execution of the act, the bill authorizes the issue and sale, at not less than par for coin, of $100,000,000 in 2 per cent. bonds, running from one to thirty years, at the pleasure of the Government, to be offered to the public in sums of $20, $50, $100, and multiples of $100, not exceeding $1,000. And they may be used in the payment of Treasury warrants to such persons as may choose to receive them at par.

Mr. Hill's Measure.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) introduced a bill to repeal the law which provides that no person who held a commission in the army or navy of the United States at the beginning of the late rebellion, and who afterward served in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the Confederate States, shall be appointed to any position in the army or navy of the United States. He asked that the bill be put upon its passage at once, remarking that it was particularly proper and opportune, "at this critical period of our history," that such an offensive epithet should be wiped out.

The Vice President asked whether there was any objection to Mr. Hill's request that the bill be now considered.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) said that the request seemed to him rather remarkable. It was likely that all Senators would vote for it, but in the absence of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Hoar,) who was the first Republican Senator on the Judiciary Committee, he would insist on the bill going to that committee. There was no immediate haste for the passage of the bill. The country was not likely to get into a war before the reassembling of Congress. The bill was allowed to remain on the table.

FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 18.—The President's message is hailed with delight by the officers of the garrison and the naval officers of the North Atlantic squadron assembled here. Gray-haired Lieutenants now see some prospects of promotion before reaching the age for retirement.

Office Desks and Fittings. Are you going to pay retail prices in Fulton, William, or Nassau Sts.? Better buy of the maker and save your money. The ANDREWS DESKS lead the world. All grades of wood work at LOWEST PRICES. 76 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW-YORK CITY, N. Y.—Adv.

THE RESULTS OF WAR.

Mr. Henderson Says the United States Would Suffer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—John B. Henderson, Jr., son of ex-Senator Henderson of Missouri, John W. Foster's private secretary in the peace negotiations between China and Japan, has issued in pamphlet form an argument on the relations of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuelan question. After recounting the boundary question, showing the British and Venezuelans were equally negligent in settling the boundaries of Guiana, "a country in which the statistics show that the deaths nearly double the number of births," Mr. Henderson attributes to the discovery of gold the intensification of the dispute, just as a similar condition now threatens trouble in Alaska, and then proceeds to consider the interest the United States, as a nation, has in the controversy.

He begins with the farewell address of Washington and goes through the history of the developments of the Monroe doctrine just as Secretary Olney did in his dispatch of July 20, but reaches conclusions precisely opposite to those adopted by the Secretary of State and President Cleveland. He recalls "that Sir Walter Raleigh ascended the Orinoco River, as an English discoverer, twenty-five years before Plymouth Rock was ever pressed by Puritan foot; and it must be further remembered that for nearly 300 years the Guiana country was claimed and colonized alternately by England, Holland, France, and Spain; but in 1803, twenty years before the Monroe declaration was proclaimed, all right and title to what is now known as British Guiana passed to the English Government, and since that date the English title has been undisputed."

After numerous quotations from American statesmen on the limitations of the Monroe doctrine to the attempt to restore Spanish dominion over American republics, Mr. Henderson declares that the doctrine received its authoritative exposition by a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives in 1825 in the following words:

That the United States ought not to become a party with the Spanish-American republics, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing interference by any of the European powers with their independence or form of government, or to any compact for the purpose of preventing colonization upon the continent of America, but that the people of the United States should be left free to act in any crisis in such a manner as their feelings and friendship toward these republics, and as their own honor and policy may, at the time, dictate.

Mr. Henderson concludes his paper as follows:

If, in the progress of the negotiations between Venezuela and Great Britain we shall discover in the conduct of the latter a disposition to use the question of unsettled boundaries as a mere pretext to extend her territorial limits at the expense of our sister republic, we are still free to denounce such act hostile and unfriendly, and even "dangerous to our peace and safety," should the circumstances, when carefully considered, seem to justify such a declaration. At present the English Government claims to be the "innocent and injured party"; that Venezuela is the aggressor, not only in asserting a false boundary line, but in arresting British subjects on territory which has for an indefinite period been known and recognized by both Governments as the property of England. The truth or falsity of this claim is not yet developed. If true, England is clearly justified. If false, it will be time enough for us to act.

In a material point of view, a war with England, whatever the result, can bring nothing to compensation for its losses. Over one-half of our exports now go to England. While we annually sell to her nearly $500,000,000 worth of our products, we sell to Venezuela about $4,000,000 worth, and to all the Spanish South American republics less than $20,000,000 worth. Such a war means ruined commerce, increased National debt, a new pension list, and taxation of the people to the very extreme of poverty and want.

The pamphlet has attracted much attention from members of Congress and diplomats.

BAYARD AT ACTORS' FUND DINNER

He Is Glad to Accept and Answer for the Phrase, "Kindred Beyond the Sea," First Used by Gladstone.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—United States Ambassador Bayard was a guest this evening at the dinner at the Actors' Benevolent Fund and responded to a toast which was warmly given by Comyns Carr, the art critic, "Our Friends Across the Sea." The toast was received standing and with loud cheers.

Mr. Bayard was enthusiastically cheered. He said that they stood on common ground. There was no sea between them. He was affected by the remarks of Mr. Carr, who had spoken of the impossibility of certain divisions. He thanked God that there were some things which could not be divided. Never was there a judgment which so affected the hearts and minds of men as that rendered when the false and true mother met to decide the fate of a child, and it was proposed that the child be put to death to decide the ownership. It could not be. The heart of humanity rang out when it said: "Let the child live!" It could not be. [Loud cheers.]

There were children of brain and of heart; there were children born of common ancestry, common language; they could not be permitted to die because of false parentage. [Cheers.] He was glad to accept and answer for the phrase "kindred beyond the sea." He could answer for his and their kindred beyond the sea. After references to the object of the Actors' Fund, he said that the expression, "kindred beyond the sea," was first, to his knowledge, used by Mr. Gladstone, who added the quotation, "when love unites," &c.

The time was seasonable to repeat those words. [Cheers.] No profession better than theirs could speak them, and, in the name of his country, speaking to theirs, he asked them to join him in wishing that hands might be clasped across the spreading main. [Loud applause.]

Justice Jeune of the High Court of Justice, presided at the dinner. Justice Barnes and Sir Frank Lockwood, Sir John Pender, and Alban G. H. Gibbs, members of Parliament; several leading actors and a number of persons prominent in literary circles were present.

China Invites Claims to Grants.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Standard to-morrow will print a dispatch to a news agency from Shanghai saying that China has invited the powers to claim grants of settlements at Hanchow, Soochow, Shashi, and Chang-Kiang, which were opened to foreign trade by the treaty of Simonoseki, in order to forestall the Japanese in the exclusive exploting of the privileges which they claim.

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THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE UPHELD

Members of Congress Indorse the Message in Regard to Venezuela's Boundary Dispute.

REVENUES FORTHCOMING IN THE EVENT OF WAR

Senator Chandler Proposes to at Once Expend One Hundred Millions of Dollars to Defend the Coast—The House Adopts a Resolution to Provide for the Commission Suggested by President Cleveland—Partisanship for Once Forgotten.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President did not have to go to the Capitol to-day to ascertain how his message of yesterday had impressed the members of Congress, and the general public. Dispatches poured into the White House from every part of the land weighted with the approval of men in public and private life. Senators and Representatives called upon him in great numbers to commend in person the stand he had taken in asserting anew the traditional policy of this Government. Every one of these official visitors offered at once, and in the most cordial manner, support of any effort to maintain the American position taken.

Almost without exception the metropolitan newspapers were in accord with the general feeling expressed by the White House visitors. The bellicose spirit manifested by the fragments of London editorials had been read and their tone was understood, but the knowledge that England was substantially a unit in denouncing our contention did not dash the enthusiasm of those who regarded the President as right and as having expressed the feeling of the people he was chosen to represent at the head of the Government.

The approval of the President is not partisan. The words of indorsement uttered by Republicans are as straightforward and as unmistakable as those expressed by Democrats. In only a few instances, notably those of Senators Gray and Hill, have there been Democratic declinations to comment upon the President's message. Senator Gray's silence is construed to indicate disapproval of the President's position, and it must be stated in fairness to Senator Hill that the declination of the New-York Senator to speak is not a reluctance to aggravate the British authorities, but a feeling that there is something in the message that may be in time construed to qualify its ringing reiteration of the Monroe doctrine. He intends to speak to the public when he has anything to say.

The President Heartily Indorsed.

Some comments upon the message and the effect it has had upon the relations of the President with the leading men of his party in Washington have been sent out from this city to-day, and if read by any considerable number of persons they are apt to have a misleading influence. These comments give the idea that the message has severed from him the men who have been his friends, and has not increased the confidence of his former admirers.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to prove this. In the effort to find critics of the President in the ranks of the Republicans, reports are made of covert sneers at him, and references are made to alleged comparisons of his courage in asserting the Monroe doctrine with the indifference manifested toward slaughtered Armenians. The comparisons are as absurd as they are forced and inadmissible. This talk is palpably an effort to find what is regarded by a select few as a "jingo" character in the message of the President. If such comments as those suggested have been made they have been so "covert" that they have been heard only by the man who wrote them, and, at all events, they were so carefully expressed that but one correspondent has enjoyed the privilege of hearing them, and he has made the most of an opportunity to enjoy what he imagined, perhaps, was a monopoly.

No One Attacks the President.

It ought to be observed that the comments are entirely impersonal; that not one of the men who are referred to as thinking that the President's course has "thrown him into the hands of his enemies" has been considered of sufficient importance to permit the use of his name in the repetition of his criticisms, and there is anonymous authority only for the intimation that the President has taken the stand that meets with almost unanimous approval merely in pursuance of a campaign policy.

That this feeling did not exist in the House at noon to-day will be apparent to any one who will take the trouble to read the report of the proceedings in that body, which at once took up the bill offered by Mr. Hitt to enable the President to appoint a boundary commission, with the liberty to use $100,000 to pay its expenses. This sudden action on the part of the man who is to be the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee cut out Mr. Crisp, who had in contemplation the offer of a similar proposition.

An Imperfect Bill.

With Mr. Reed to watch out for Mr. Hitt, and with the power to overlook Mr. Crisp, even if the Democratic leader were really entitled first to the floor, the opportunity was assured to the Republicans. The bill went through after a slight interruption by Capt. Boutelle, whom the Speaker unsuccessfully endeavored to put in the position of objecting to its immediate consideration, which the doughty warrior did not desire to do. The bill went through without so much as one opposing voice.

Now that the bill has been approved by the House, it is seen to be imperfect. That may have been the intention of the introducer, who neglected to say whether the commission should consist of one man or fifteen men. The size and character of the appointments are left entirely to the discretion of the President, and there is no limit of time in which the report of the commission is to be made to the President and the Congress. The Senate will undoubtedly amend the bill in these particulars, and having prescribed the number of commissioners to serve for the investigation, will also fix a limit of time in which they shall be called upon to complete their work. However amended, the bill must go back to the House for its consideration as amended, so that it looks as if the commission might not be authorized until after the holiday recess.

English Opinion Disregarded.

The expressions quoted from the British papers this morning are not weighing very heavily against the American argument. Most of them are taken as the official and organic utterances of Tory sheets, and all of them seem to reveal an ignorance of the dispute that is common with the British people. The later dispatches from London confirm this opinion, for it is reported that the people in London do not know what the newspaper dispute is about. But it is assumed that even the densest of Britons will be able to comprehend the fact that the managers of the Tory Administration have refused to submit to arbitration a case that the parties on one side are willing shall go to an arbitrator, while the other side is manifesting a preference for war rather than a settlement of the controversy by peaceable means. Arbitration could be accepted without cost to the people or loss of self-respect. War must impose upon Great Britain and the United States heavy burdens of taxation, and possibly great loss of life and material. When that is accomplished it is not at all certain that Great Britain will have anything to show for its bluster, loss of life, and refusal to resort to the inexpensive and reasonable proposition to arbitrate.

A party that undertakes to carry out a policy of resistance to so reasonable a proposition as that made by Secretary Olney and insisted upon by the President would not long remain popular in the United States, and it is believed that the people of Great Britain are likely to be convinced of the correctness of our position if they devote any time to investigation of the subject.

Bloodshed Not Expected.

With all the vigorously defiant talk there is an undercurrent of opinion that the trouble will come to an end without bloodshed. Everybody cannot take just the view that is entertained by the younger men of the army and the navy. To these trained men of war the prospect of a collision between England and the United States offers so many chances of achievement in their profession that they will, no doubt, see with regret the diplomatic settlement of the controversy. Men who consider the prospects of war lightly, and talk about its opportunities for fame and glory cheerfully, are apt to be impatient of the arguments that represent the superior importance of maintaining amicable relations with the whole world and preventing the interruption of our business with other nations.

But, with some of those who are most averse to war, the prospect of sounding the willingness of the country to test its readiness for self-defense and even aggressive operations is considered a wholesome one.

The freedom from partisanship of the approval of the President was expressed by a Republican, who said of the leading editorial in THE TIMES of to-day that it expressed his opinion of the message better than he had held it himself.

Partisanship Abandoned.

"The President," he said, "has made a declaration which is entitled to and which will receive the support of every American, of whatever party."

It is understood that the Hitt bill will be amended in the Senate so as to provide for the appointment of two members of the Venezuela commission by the Senate, two by the House, and two by the President. The expectation is that it will consist of three Democrats and three Republicans, and that the men selected will be of such character as to commend them to the support of both parties.

PARTISANSHIP LAID ASIDE.

All Members of Congress Cordially Sustain the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President has reason to be gratified with the spirit manifested by the Senate since his Venezuela message was received.

Although there are a few Senators who regard his ringing declarations with partisan eyes, the majority indorses all that he said, and stands ready to support his policy. The "jingo" Senators, like Lodge, Frye, and Chandler, realize that the message completely overshadows their previous utterances, but they are "game," and thus far have not uttered any discordant notes. Mr. Chandler, on the contrary, has come forward with a proposition to put the country in possession of much-needed large and small arms. He introduced in the Senate to-day a bill calling for the appropriation of $100,000,000 to be used for the betterment of our National defenses. This bill provides:

Senator Chandler's Plan.

Senator Chandler's bill directs the President to strengthen the military force of the United States by adding 1,000,000 infantry rifles, 1,000 guns for field artillery, and not exceeding 5,000 heavy guns for fortifications. The sum of $100,000,000 is made immediately available for the purpose of the proposed armament.

The same measure was introduced in the House.

Senator Gallinger also introduced a bill instructing the Secretary of War to negotiate and contract for the purchase from Genevieve G. Kennon, widow of Beverly Kennon, of the letters patent granted to him for the invention of a counterpoise battery for the protection of cannon in coast and harbor defenses.

Mr. Chandler Expects No Opposition.

Mr. Chandler said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES this afternoon, that his bill would probably become a law.

"We have devoted much of our time and money in the last few years to the upbuilding of the naval establishment," he said, "and the army has been neglected. What we need in an emergency like that which now confronts us is plenty of modern guns for the soldiers who may be called into the field and heavy cannon for seacoast defenses. Our navy is able to take care of itself, and there is always the prospect of a foreign alliance which would offset our present deficiencies in the way of warships. Our first duty is to put our seacoast in shape for adequate defense and to provide means for arming a million men. The moral effect upon Great Britain of the passage of this bill would be very salutary. There unquestionably is a strong sentiment in favor of it."

Mr. Chandler's bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, at whose hands it will receive early consideration.

There is little likelihood that it will be reported before the beginning of the holiday recess.

Hitt's Resolution Delayed.

There was considerable disappointment expressed over the failure of the Senate to receive the resolution adopted by the House, appropriating $100,000 to carry out the President's recommendations regarding the appointment of a commission to inquire into the Venezuelan question. Under the law passed in the last session, such resolutions are required to be printed, and it was impossible for the printer to supply the printed copy before the Senate adjourned.

There is some difference of opinion in the Senate as to the exact method of dealing with the proposition for a commission, but there is apparently no danger of a controversy as to the general proposition. Some Senators want to go through the form of consideration of the measure by a committee, with the view of making some provisions not included in the measure as passed by the House. The thing they particularly want is to provide a limit of time within which the commission must report. The objection made by a good many Senators to this is that the time taken for these formalities will defer the appointment of the commission and cause the delay which all profess to be anxious to avoid.

Commission Will Report Promptly.

Persons who have talked with Mr. Cleveland on the subject are convinced that he desires a very early report from the commission, and will so indicate to members on their appointment.

The Senators who suggest deliberation would have the Committee on Foreign Relations completed at once and the matter referred to it for a report. This contemplates a possible delay of action by the Senate proper until after the holidays, and therefore it is not popular. A considerable number of Senators on both sides of the Chamber say that there can be no holiday adjournment until after the House resolution has been acted on by the Senate, and that if the matter shall go to the committee it must be with the understanding that the report be made in time for action before the holidays.

Every suggestion of delay or hesitation on the part of any one appears to meet with general disfavor.

Mr. Hitt explains that his failure to provide a time within which the report of the commission shall be made was because he deemed it unnecessary. He was satisfied that the report would be made as soon as possible. There does not appear to be any doubt that the resolution will receive the indorsement of the Senate.

It is taken for granted that Mr. Cleveland will lose no time in naming the members of the commission. The opinion was expressed at the Capitol to-day that a commission of active men could examine the necessary data and come to a conclusion in comparatively short time. Conservative members of the Senate say that the time occupied by the commission in its investigation ought to be employed in strengthening our naval and military departments.

England Must Retract or Fight.

Most of the Senators appreciate the gravity of the situation.

"Unless Great Britain shall back down the only result of the attitude of this country can be war, unless the United States commission shall decide that Great Britain is right," said a Democratic Senator this afternoon. "It is impossible to get around this fact. It must be conceded that this country is not in a fit condition to issue a manifesto to a first-class power like Great Britain. There is much to be done to get the army and navy in fighting condition, and two or three months will hardly suffice to bring the work up to satisfactory proportions. Much may be done, however, in that direction in that limited time. I hope that the Chandler bill or one similar to it will become a law very soon, and that the gun factories of the country will be run to their fullest capacity. England arrogates to herself all the patriotism in the world, and does not think it possible for Americans to turn their eyes from business long enough to consider the honor of their country. The spectacle of gun factories and shipyards working overtime would be an object lesson which would open the eyes of John Bull to the seriousness of the controversy in which he is now engaged. I am glad to see that the sentiment of the country is with the President, and I am confident that the country will now take up the question of its defenses in a spirit that will be productive of much good."

Senator Pettigrew takes the view that Great Britain will not fight with the United States. He is the representative in the Senate of that inconsiderable element which deprecates any movement which savors of war. "There is no danger of England going to war with us over any question," he said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "She is the Shylock of the world, and for years has been living on the accumulations of the toiling masses of the world. Her exports in the last few years have fallen off $34,000,000, while her imports are constantly increasing. No country whose yearly imports exceed its exports by $600,000,000 may be expected to go to war with a powerful nation. It is Great Britain's mission on earth to accumulate all she can and bullyrag weaker nations. She has everything to lose and nothing to gain by going to war with this country."

"Despite her present aggressive attitude, she will find a loophole to retreat. In my opinion there is no necessity for any warlike preparations on the part of the United States, for England will not fight us.

Revenue Will Be Voted.

This view is shared by only a few members of the upper chamber.

The question of revenue has arisen in connection with the proposed arming of the country, but it is dismissed with the assertion that long term, short interest bonds will be cheerfully voted.

One gratifying sign to those who are jealous of their country's honor is the practical disappearance in both houses of partisan spirit. There are, of course, a few men in each branch who cannot rise above the level of partisan politics, but these are apt to be swept out of sight in the tide of patriotism which now is rising so rapidly.

Representatives Act As One.

There was a large audience in the gallery of the House this morning in expectation of a long and interesting debate on the President's special message on Venezuela.

KNABE PIANOS.

New Artistic Styles in Rare Fancy Woods,

also fine assortment of slightly used KNABE Grands, Uprights, and Squares, fully warranted, at a liberal reduction from original price, and second-hand pianos of other makes at all prices, for cash or on monthly installments.

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The visitors were not altogether disappointed, but the debate was shorter and less spirited than had been hoped for. Mr. Crisp and Mr. Hitt both attempted to obtain recognition from the Speaker at the same time. Speaker Reed naturally and perhaps properly, from a party standpoint, saw Mr. Hitt first, and gave him recognition.

The veteran from Illinois, who had undoubtedly consulted with the Speaker before the House met, sent up for immediate consideration a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the Venezuela boundary question and make a report, and appropriating $100,000 to defray the expenses of the commission authorized by the bill.

If the Speaker had been a Democrat instead of a Republican, it is probable that Capt. Boutelle would have insisted upon being called to order and disciplined by being ordered into his seat. He was disposed to be captious, but did not go so far in his manifestation of uneasiness and dissatisfaction as to object, although he was invited to do so by Mr. Reed.

Mr. Crisp did not oppose the prompt disposition of the immature and hastily constructed Hitt bill, which was more useful as a test of the feeling of the House toward the Administration than it was as promising a conclusion to the boundary dispute.

Mr. Hitt's Bill Presented.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.,) asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which he sent to the desk and had read. It appropriated $100,000 for the payment of the expenses of the commission suggested by President Cleveland in his message yesterday for the purpose of determining the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana. The reading of the bill was followed by applause.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) asked if it were the intention to pass the bill without debate.

Mr. Hitt stated that that was his desire.

Mr. Boutelle said that he hoped that in view of the vast importance and serious gravity of the consequences that might grow out of the passage of the bill, the House would proceed in a deliberate and deliberative manner in the consideration of this matter.

Mr. Boutelle said that he had been charged with being a jingo, whatever that might be, and he did not think it was necessary for him to state wherever he was known that, should Congress and the President find themselves in a position where they felt it necessary to call the country to arms, he would not be found lagging behind. The press this morning, he said, brought to the House notice that in the consideration of this affair the members should take counsel of their calmness and deliberation. The eyes of all the people, he said, were upon the House and Senate this day, and to this matter the members ought to give as much consideration as would be devoted to an appropriation of a few thousand dollars. He hoped that the bill would be sent to a committee in the regular way to be thoroughly digested there and then reported to the House.

Speaker Reed—Does the gentleman object?

Mr. Boutelle—I have not objected. I simply suggested the hope that the bill might be sent to a committee.

The Speaker—Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill? [A pause.] The Chair hears none.

Speaks for the Measure.

Mr. Hitt followed in a speech in support of the bill. He said:

Mr. Speaker, appreciating all that was said by the gentleman who has just taken his seat and the patriotic impulse that led him to make his remarks, I desire to say only a word in explanation of the bill and its purpose, which, I trust, will satisfy every one in this House—and I say it without mentioning this side of the House or that side. I hope we have not two sides of the House when it comes to a question of the immediate passage of that bill. For a great many years there has been a controversy as to the divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. We respectfully invited Great Britain to submit the controversy between that Government and the Republic of Venezuela to arbitration. Great Britain has declined arbitration. Now, what are we to do? If the American people have a right to an opinion upon any question, it is the opinion that no European country shall be permitted to acquire territory on the American Continent by force. Now, the question is, what are we to do?

Inasmuch as Great Britain has declined arbitration of this controversy, we are bound to ascertain, and to ascertain speedily, on which side lies the right, and that is the object of the President's message and of this bill. If we are to have the assistance of Great Britain in ascertaining the facts by means of arbitration, then we must ascertain them for ourselves, and we ought to do it at once. The suggestion of my friend from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) to wait until a committee is appointed means to wait three weeks, while we should at once authorize the appointment of this commission and the payment of its expenses, so that it may proceed, as I have just said, to ascertain where the right is; and every one may rest assured that when we ascertain where the right is, we have the courage and the manhood to maintain it.

The previous question was then ordered without a dissenting vote and the bill read a third time and passed unanimously.

Mr. Dingley offered a concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess extending from Friday, Dec. 20, to Friday, Jan. 3, 1896.

Mr. Meredith (Dem., Va.)—Before that resolution is passed I would like to have some gentleman on the other side introduce a bill to repeal the law forbidding old Confederates from serving in the army or navy. I think this would be a good time.

The resolution was passed, and then at 12:40, on motion of Mr. Dingley, the House adjourned until Friday.

Senator Morgan Is Pleased.

Senator Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) the present Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, expresses his views on the President's message as follows:

"I look upon the President's message as a thoughtful, able, carefully prepared, and vigorous document. It is time that we should have an utterance of this character, and Americans, who always like a straightforward declaration, will support all that the President has said on this subject so fraught with vital consequences for the people of this country. The message will meet with the approval of Congress, and will teach England that she has gone as far as she dare in this matter. The whole subject will be up soon for discussion in the Senate, and I predict that there will be nothing uncertain about the sentiments that will be expressed on the floors of the two houses of Congress. That I deem the situation one of the most vital importance is suggested by my motion yesterday granting the Committee on Foreign Relations the authority to sit during the recess of Congress."

John W. Foster's Views.

John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, an acknowledged authority upon the subject of international law, cordially approves and supports the position taken by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney upon the meaning and scope of the Monroe doctrine, as laid down in the President's message, delivered to Congress yesterday, and in the dispatch to Lord Salisbury written by the Secretary last Summer. He was asked for an expression of opinion upon the situation, and in response said:

"I recognize the President's exposition of the Monroe doctrine as a correct statement in its application to the present controversy with Great Britain, and I deem it the duty of every citizen of the United States to support him in his attitude. I do not, however, regard his course as necessarily leading to war. I have confidence that the two great English-speaking people of the world will be able to find a peaceful method of adjusting the question honorable alike to both."

REAR ADMIRAL GHERARDI TALKS.

The Message an Admirable One and Must Be Sustained.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 18.—Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, retired, United States Navy, was seen at his residence, in Stratford, to-night and gave his opinion on the probability of a war with England, and its attendant consequences. The interview is of great importance because of Admiral Gherardi's high rank, his known conservatism, and his wide knowledge of the conditions of modern warfare, and the resources of this country in an extended conflict.

"I have read the President's message very carefully," he said, "and it commends itself to me as it does to every other patriotic citizen. It was the only message that could have been sent under the circumstances, and any other would have been unworthy of an American on the situation.

"For my own part, I do not believe that there will be any war, although, of course, it is within the realms of possibility. This country ought not to attempt to force a war, and such a course would be regarded on the other side as what they have always sneeringly referred to as simple braggadocio. On the other hand, the Monroe doctrine has been an integral part of our political system ever since it was formulated, and it must be defended at any cost. It will never do for us to back down on that point. The stand taken by President Cleveland should be and will be adhered to by the American people, and, rather than abandon that position, it would be our duty to fight."

"Our first act in the event of war," continued Admiral Gherardi, "ought to be to overrun Canada, and then to throw upon the seas every possible commerce destroyer that we can muster. For this purpose we have the magnificent commerce destroyers Columbia and Minneapolis, and many other cruisers of less size, like the fine auxiliary cruisers New-York, Paris, St. Louis, and St. Paul. The vessels of the Ward, Clyde, and Old Dominion lines and many others. While some of these latter are not so swift as the Columbia or Minneapolis, speed in commerce destroyers is not the matter of importance that it is generally believed to be. Contrary to the general impression, the bulk of commerce is not carried in the ocean greyhounds, vessels of eighteen to twenty knots an hour or more, but in tramps and in comparatively slow vessels of twelve to fourteen knots an hour.

"England has untold millions now afloat in such vessels and most of them could be overhauled by such commerce destroyers as we could in commission. England would find it impossible to convoy even a small part of them with men-of-war."

Admiral Gherardi shared the opinion of other naval men that in the event of war Venezuela could hope for but very little material aid from us. With our present number of naval vessels, they would be needed for other purposes than to convoy transports to that country. While we would have sufficient troops, and to spare, we would probably find difficulty in getting them there."

When asked whether he did not think that Connecticut would have to bear the brunt of the attack, because of the number of factories for the munitions of war within its borders, the Admiral replied that he did not. The Connecticut factories make only small arms and ammunition, he said, and there would be no pressing necessity for the enemy to destroy them. "Besides, we have other such shops in the interior, and the loss of the former would not seriously cripple us. If we had heavy ordnance shops in Connecticut, the case might be different. I think, however, that the Connecticut coast might suffer to some extent, as the British fleet would probably make a demonstration along the whole Atlantic seaboard."

In reply to an inquiry as to the probabilities of Russia and France offering us active aid, Admiral Gherardi thought it improbable, unless they saw in it an opportunity to advance their own interests. "We must look for no disinterested aid from them," he said, "and it would be the height of foolishness for us to embark on war on any such pretense. That would be the weakest of all weak moves. We must understand that success will be due to our own unaided efforts. However, it would not be improbable that, if Russia saw the opportunity during the distraction of England's attention elsewhere of driving an entering wedge into Turkey, she would embrace it.

"All I have said, however, is of what might occur in the improbable event of war. As I said to begin with, I don't believe there is going to be any war. I think England's trade interests will forbid it. She is dependent upon all the world for her raw material, and of this she gets enormous supplies from us. She simply could not live if her markets were cut off from her.

"I think an effective naval demonstration once in a while has a wholesome effect. The State and Navy Departments did a wise thing during the Chilian difficulties, when a fleet was dispatched to Valparaiso. The people of South American republics had believed for a long time that American citizens were proper subjects for kicks and buffets, and that they might insult and abuse them and this Government with impunity. They learned their mistake at that time.

"In time gone by a declaration of its sentiments by this Government has had considerable weight. I remember, in 1867, boarding a vessel of the French fleet in the harbor of Vera Cruz. Her commander said to me: 'Your Seward has notified the Emperor that we must leave Mexico, and we've got to go.'"

At the time of his retirement, several years ago, Admiral Gherardi was the senior officer of the navy and in command of the fleets of the United States. For many years he was Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and for that reason became, perhaps, better known to the country at large than any other officer in the service.

IT WAS MR. CLEVELAND'S WORK.

The Venezuelan Message Was Written by the President Himself.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—There has been an absurd story in circulation in connection with the Venezuelan message, to the effect that Mr Cleveland was not the author of that document, and that his signature was the only thing contributed by the Chief Executive. The reputed author was Secretary Olney.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Olney did not write the message. It was entirely the work of the President, and appears as originally written, with the exception of a few changes in expression. The message was written on unruled, common, white paper, of note size, apparently torn from a convenient block. Each page is finely written in the running and familiar chirography of the President. There are fifteen pages in all. The President made few alterations, the composition being almost without interlineations.

It is understood that Secretary Olney did prepare a form of message, as is usual in such instances, for it is customary for the Secretary of State to outline, as a sort of brief, the documents which appear as part of such a message as the Venezuelan document. Often the Secretary's contribution serves as the basis of the Executive communication, and it did so in the present instance, but the message which was published this morning, and which has aroused so much patriotic indorsement, is the work of Mr. Cleveland, and every word was written by him personally.

THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

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THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE APPROVED

Sons of the American Revolution Commend the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—At a meeting tonight of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the following resolutions, offered by Gen. Rolando B. Wilcox, were adopted:

Resolved, By the District of Columbia Society Sons of the American Revolution, that we commend the course of President Cleveland in upholding the Monroe doctrine in the case of Venezuelan boundaries.

Resolved, That the President's suggestion of arbitration to settle said boundaries is in the interest of peace; namely, by warning and advice of arbitration.

Resolved, That the prompt and patriotic action of the House of Representatives evinces that the spirit of '76 and of the war of 1812 is aroused in this Nation against British or other European or other monarchical aggression in this hemisphere.

Resolved further, That we earnestly commend the advise of Washington, "in time of peace prepare for war," as the best means to insure a speedy recognition of the Monroe doctrine, which we recognize as the keystone of safety to all the American republics.

Speeches applauding the President's message were made by Prof. Simon Newcomb and Representatives Eddy of Minnesota, Hill and Henry of Connecticut, and Brewster of New-York.

WANTS ENGLAND PUNISHED.

Warlike Talk of the Oldest ex-Confederate General.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18.—Gen. Dabney A. Maury, the oldest living ex-Confederate General, when asked for an expression of opinion upon the warlike message of President Cleveland, said:

"Why, it's right—that's what it is. It is forcible and to the point, and England should be punished. Her troops cannot stand before white men. They are not in any sense a match for Americans. They are not good for anything but thrashing negroes. Why, in the Crimean War she made a pitiful exhibition of herself. In no battle, except that of Inkermann, did her forces stand like men. We have proved on two occasions that we are more than a match for England, and we will do it this time.

"England may have a fine navy, but she has so many miles of territory to guard. It would put her in a terrible dilemma, for should she concentrate a sufficient force to make any headway against our navy, she would leave uncovered territory which her warlike neighbors view with longing eyes.

"If ever we are going to assert the Monroe doctrine, England now invites us, at a most unfortunate time for her. We are, to-day the most powerful people on earth. We have an army of well-trained soldiers. There are probably more expert sharpshooters in the National Guard than can be found in any army. Our resources for war are inexhaustible. There are thousands of veterans trained in our great war between the States still able and ready to lead the millions of young men.

"Our people are familiar with such battles as England never saw. And to-day South and North will unite in common cause against any foreign enemy, and fight as they did thirty years ago against each other. This question will arouse the sense of justice of our entire people. And we will uphold our President in the emphatic response he has made to this evasive attempt of the English Government to plunder a weak people and to insult and defy the United States.

"Nor can England reckon upon any friend in this quarrel. Russia and France are upon her Indian borders. Her Indian Army will vanish when their flags fly over that long-suffering land.

"And as for us, when England invites again a war, she will never see her St. George's cross nor hear her drum beat any more on this continent."

ARE READY FOR WAR.

Volunteers Tender Their Services to the President.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 18.—A telegram was today sent to President Cleveland by Gen. Drake of the Veteran Zouaves of this city, offering the services of the zouaves in case of war with England. The zouaves held a meeting last night, at which it was determined to make the offer.

AGREE WITH THE DEMOCRATS

Republican Senators Concede Demands Regarding Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Republicans in the Senate held another caucus this afternoon, at which the foreign affairs of the country were discussed.

It was decided to change the name of the Select Committee to inquire into all claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Nicaragua to a Select Committee "on the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal," and increasing the number of the committee from five to seven. The Chairmanship will be given to a Democrat, (Mr. Morgan being the ranking man,) and the Democrats will have three members and the Republicans four.

Mr. Mitchell informed the caucus that he had received a letter from Mr. Gorman, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, that the Democrats would not resist the reorganization of the committees, but that the Republicans must enlarge the Democratic representation on the Committees on Appropriations and Finance, so as to make the Republican majorities on the committees but one, in accordance with the established custom of the Senate. This was agreed to, and these committees will consist of thirteen.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION DELEGATES

Smalley to Go to Washington to Consult About Collin's Resolution.

Bradley B. Smalley of Vermont, member of the Democratic National Committee, said last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that he would go to Washington about Jan. 12 to discuss with the sub-committee of the Democratic National Committee the resolution introduced at the last Democratic National Convention by Gen. Patrick Collins limiting the number of persons at the convention. Mr. Smalley is a member of the sub-committee to which the Collins resolution was referred.

This sub-committee is not at all likely to adopt Gen. Collins's suggestion.

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VIEWS ON THE MESSAGE

Further Opinion Regarding President Cleveland's Action.

EX-SECRETARY EVARTS SATISFIED

Abram S. Hewitt Opposed to War—Criticism by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott—Mayor Schieren's Views.

Reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES obtained further interviews yesterday on the President's message regarding the Venezuelan boundary question.

Ex-Secretary William M. Evarts said: "I am satisfied with the course the President has taken."

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, after expressing a disinclination to discuss the President's message, said: "So far as I understand it, this is not the Monroe doctrine at all. If war is declared, it will be declared on some other basis than that. But I think the horse sense of the country at large is thoroughly opposed to war. Our people do not want to fight about the exact location of a boundary line away down in Venezuela. It seems to me that the Monroe doctrine is not the issue here and does not cover the case. The thorough student of international law must be well aware of this. The message is the statement of a good politician.

"The Venezuelan question, it seems to me, must be decided on some other issue than this elastic Monroe doctrine. I recall in this connection the setting up of the empire in Mexico, at the close of the war, which was extremely offensive to us. But Secretary Seward practically told France she must get out, and France promptly did get out."

Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He is a Republican who has often been mentioned as a possible candidate for President. Speaking of President Cleveland's message, he said: "It was a bold, manly message, and it was timely. The American people will always support their President when he is right, and they will always support the Monroe doctrine."

Gen. Alger also said that the action of the House of Representatives yesterday in unanimously voting the one-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the President to investigate the boundary question was right and worthy of all commendation. He deprecated the suggestion that has been made by some that the message was written for partisan reasons. He did not believe that such a criticism should be made, and he was emphatically of the opinion that on an issue like this all patriotic Americans should stand together.

Gen. Anson G. McCook, now City Chamberlain and formerly Secretary of the United States Senate, and always a Republican of high standing, said:

"President Cleveland's message is a dignified, patriotic document well worthy of an American President."

Mr. McCook also said that he was disgusted with the idea that when a President of the United States made such a declaration he should be charged with doing it for partisan purposes.

Tax Commissioner Wells, a Republican and a strong partisan, said that the people would sustain President Cleveland in this matter as they had sustained President Lincoln years ago.

Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore, a stanch Republican, who arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, said that he believed in proceeding carefully in the matter. He did not want to underestimate England as a foe. But if it should come to war, then all British control should be banished from this continent. All the South American republics would be with the United States in the conflict, and Canada and the British possessions in North America should be wiped out and made a part of the United States.

Simon Sterne said: "This is far too important a matter for me to discuss in an offhand way and without due reflection."

James C. Carter said: "I have read the message, but I cannot enter into any discussion of it. I cannot express an opinion on it."

Francis L. Eames, President of the Stock Exchange, said: "While I do not think that the time had come for such a message, it is a good thing for a nation to stand firmly for its rights. Not being a prophet or a son of a prophet, I cannot forsee the outcome."

Collis P. Huntington said: "I think England made a mistake in declining arbitration. Our people are thoroughly committed to the Monroe doctrine, and will stand by it."

Washington E. Connor said: "No doubt the President will have the support of loyal citizens throughout the country in whatever action he may take to maintain the Monroe doctrine. His argument against the forcible extension of British boundary lines is unanswerable. It is time for the people of this country to give more attention to patriotism than to politics. For some time each of the great parties has made the mistake of trying to gain some advantage at the expense of the other. In a situation like the present one, with a question affecting the general welfare, partisanship should be put aside. The Venezuelan question must be settled on its merits. That is our position, and it is sound. We can well afford to stand by it."

John F. James of Brooklyn said: "I think the President has done a grand thing. I have always had a high regard for Mr. Cleveland, but the course he takes in this matter increases my admiration of him greatly. His views are marked with the greatest propriety, and should be only be acquiesced in by every true American citizen, but given the most unqualified indorsement as well."

A. Abraham of the firm of Abraham & Straus of Brooklyn said: "I believe the President to be a very wise and conservative man, and do not believe he has taken the present step without exercising the greatest judgment and being thoroughly advised. If England is encroaching on our territory, or infringing on the Monroe doctrine, we should not hesitate about showing our true colors. Still, I think that when the only thing at issue is the question of boundary, the matter is one which can be settled by arbitration. We are not so well prepared to go to war as England, with her enormous fleet. We are trying hard to equal England in that respect. England should be content with her possessions on the American continent, which cover, I believe, a larger area than the United States does. Why she should assume her present attitude on the Venezuelan question I find it difficult to understand."

Thomas E. Pearsall of Brooklyn said: "I think the President's message is a grand doctrine. There is a democratic tone about it which everybody will admire. The President takes a very proper view of the matter, and his position will certainly commend itself to every citizen. He very wisely suggests arbitration, and I think England, in due course of time, will see the justice of the position, and act accordingly."

Public Administrator William B. Davenport of Brooklyn said: "I heartily approve of the President's sentiments. I trust that no warlike results will follow. The President only performed a duty which could not have been avoided."

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn said: "I am glad to see the President take the stand that he has taken. I believe in the Monroe doctrine and its enforcement. There is a line drawn, and when foreign powers propose to go beyond it I believe the President should stand firm in opposing them. I do not think that the President has any political motives in this matter, as has been suggested in some quarters. Every public official is open to the criticism that his every public act is for a selfish purpose. I have seen nothing to indicate that President Cleveland desires another term."

Justice William E. Osborne of the Brooklyn City Court said: "I heartily approve of the President's action, and of the doctrine it so ably sets forth. I believe it will meet with universal approval as soon as it is fully understood."

Ex-Park Commissioner George V. Brown of Brooklyn said: "President Cleveland has always shown himself honest and faithful to the interests of the American people in every emergency, and he has not failed and will not fail us in the present instance."

Bernard J. York of Brooklyn said: "I think it one of the finest and strongest documents that ever emanated from the Executive Mansion. It is certainly time that we asserted ourselves in defense of the Monroe doctrine as against the encroachments of European powers. The message of the President is higher than mere politics."

I. Augustus Stanwood, Chief Accountant of the Brooklyn Police Department, a cousin of the late James G. Blaine, said: "I think Mr. Cleveland has taken a very good stand, indeed. The United States has never interfered with European matters, and has always kept its hands off in questions directly affecting European countries. But our country has a direct interest in all that appertains to foreign influence with matters affecting this hemisphere. I do not think we will have war. The British Government can scarcely afford it at present, but I am glad that Mr. Cleveland has taken such a decided stand. I speak as a Republican and as an American citizen."

Police Superintendent McKelvey of Brooklyn said: "I like the note of Americanism in President Cleveland's message."

Brig. Gen. James McLeer said: "It seems to me that there is but one opinion of the position taken by the President in respect to the question. All party lines are obliterated. It is possible that the wise men of this country, after careful consideration, may determine that the question is not one that comes within the provisions of the Monroe doctrine, but until that decision is made it is the duty of the American people to stand by their President and adopt his patriotic utterances as their own."

Prof. Franklin W. Hooper of Brooklyn said: "My impression is that the President knows what he is about. I have not had time to read his message carefully. I do not at this moment recall that he has made during his Administration any serious mistakes in his foreign policy. I am of the opinion that the people of the United States will stand solidly behind the President in this matter."

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, said: "I hesitate to criticise the foreign policy of the President of the United States, because I cannot but assume that he possesses a knowledge respecting the question at issue greater than that of most private citizens. But assuming the facts to be all as stated in his message, I should dissent earnestly from the conclusion to which he would lead the country. The Monroe doctrine was legitimate and necessary at the time it was propounded. Its wisdom, even as Monroe propounded it, is more doubtful now, and there appears to me to be no reason for extending it, while it is certain that the President's policy would be a very great extension of it.

"We have offered our friendly offices to Great Britain, and she has declined them. Now the President practically proposes that we shall say to Great Britain, 'You must do in South America what we think is right, or we will go to war with you.' That refuses, and we do go to war with her, this means danger all along our Northern border from Maine to Vancouver. It means also a possible peril to all our seaports from British fleets, and this double peril the President proposes that we shall invite.

"At some remote future day England may come into conflict with us if we allow her to extend her South American colony; therefore, we are to challenge her to a conflict now, or, in truth, our interests would be promoted rather than imperiled by English immigration to South America and the increase of English colonists on that continent. The spirit of the Monroe doctrine is hostility to the introduction of monarchical institutions on this hemisphere. An English colony is more really republican than a Spanish-American republic. If every one of those republics could be converted into an English colony the United States might well felicitate herself upon the change. Every increase of Anglo-Saxon civilization in the world is a gain to the world. Every increase of that civilization in America is a gain to our own nation. Canada is a far better neighbor than Mexico.

"And our own interests do not call for intervention, so neither does justice. In case of a great palpable wrong in South America, like the massacre of the Armenians in Turkey, for example, or like the invasion of Mexico by France, our intervention might justly be defended on humanitarian and philanthropic grounds. But there is no such palpable and monstrous wrong in the present case. There is a dispute concerning boundary lines, which to all but a limited number of persons is very obscure and uncertain. If we are to interfere in every such case, it can only be on the ground that we assume a protectorate over the whole of South America, an assumption which neither our interests, our duties, nor our abilities warrant.

"I very much hope that the Republican House of Representatives will refuse to grant the President the appropriation which he asks for a commission to investigate the Venezuelan boundary question, and will adopt, so far as in it lies, a policy for minding our own business."

SURPRISING INCREASE IN TERRITORY.

British Claims in Guiana Nearly Doubled in One Year.

One phase of the history of Great Britain's contested claims in Venezuela may be traced in interesting fashion in the pages of the "Statesman's Year Book," a publication whose authority is recognized the world over. It has for many years been edited by J. Scott Keltie, Librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, and it is revised after official returns. From 1869 to 1885 inclusive the "Statesman's Year Book" gives the area of British Guiana at 76,000 square miles. In the issue for 1886 this area in the most surprising fashion jumped up to 109,000 square miles.

The Hon. William Ewart Gladstone was at that time Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Earl of Rosebery was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Earl Granville Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Gladstone government came into power after the general election of 1880, and was restored to office as a result of the election of 1886. There was a short interregnum from June 24, 1885, until Feb. 6, 1886, during which period the Marquis of Salisbury assumed the reins of government, but it was during the first of these Gladstone administrations that the Granville boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana was promulgated, whereby the British Government increased its possesssions in British Guiana from 76,000 square miles to 109,000 square miles by alleged encroachments on Venezuelan territory.

Cable Communication with Venezuela.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that the French Antilles Company's cable between Puerta Plata and Martinique is broken, and, consequently, all messages to and from Venezuela and the northwest of South America will have to be transmitted between Cuba and Martinique by the West India and Panama Company's cables, that being the only remaining route.

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MUST PREPARE FOR WAR

Gen. Albert Ordway Talks on the Duty of the Congress.

LARGE SUMS OF MONEY NEEDED

Appropriations for the Navy and Coast Defenses Should Be Made—The Time to Act Is the Present.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Gen. Albert Ordway, Commander of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, has views regarding the existing trouble with Great Britain which might well be adopted by a majority of both Houses of Congress. "Years ago," said Gen. Ordway to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "a comprehensive plan of seacoast defense was designed by the Board of Fortifications which met with the approval of the Ordnance Bureau of the army. It was estimated then that the work could be completed in ten years, with an annual outlay of $10,000,000. Every seaport of importance was included in this plan. Had the Congress adopted the suggestions of the board the great task would have been nearly completed. Congress saw fit to appropriate only a fraction of the amount asked for, and in consequence of its parsimony the country is now inadequately provided with seacoast defense.

"At the present rate of progress seventy years would be required to complete the work according to the original plans. The existing troubles ought to open the eyes of the people to the need of a complete system of National defense. It would cost less in the long run to appropriate a large sum now than to continue the short-sighted policy of appropriating money in driblets. The American people have been too optimistic for their own good. They have assumed that no foreign nation would dare attack them, and that the country was entirely safe.

"When the civil war broke out the Government was entirely unprepared to cope with the situation. Our great losses in the first year of the war were due principally to our lack of war material and thorough organization. We built up a magnificent naval and military establishment, which, in 1865, excited the wonder of the world. This establishment melted away in much less time than was required to create it. Many years then elapsed before the need of a modern navy impressed itself upon the country. To the newspapers is due the growth of sentiment which led to the beginning of our present navy."

"We have made a good start, but the navy still falls far short of our requirements. We are not yet able, as we should be, to take the sea and hold it against other nations. Our army is but a handful of men compared with the army of Great Britain. It is, in fact, a nucleus and nothing more. The events of the last twenty-four hours have shown the gravity of our situation. We are talking of war and are without the means of prosecuting war vigorously at the outset. This is the time when partisan politics should be forced to the background, and the so-called economists in Congress should be set aside.

"Mr. Herbert [illegible] asked for two battleships and twelve torpedo boats. Congress ought to provide for four battleships and twenty-four torpedo boats, and vote the necessary money in a lump. The Secretary of War has suggested that there be a reorganization of the army. Now is the time for Congress to rise to the occasion, accept his suggestions, and provide the necessary money to carry them out. A lump sum of ample proportions ought to be appropriated for pushing work on the fortifications.

"All this money will have to be spent in the long run, and the country does not need to be told that vast sums could be saved by the purchase of materials in large quantities at a given time. If Congress were to make liberal appropriations now for the work of National defense, the moral effect upon Great Britain would be very great. In the face of an emergency like that which now confronts the country there would be popular approval of the issuance of bonds to any reasonable amount. This Congress has a great opportunity in this direction, and there will be general disappointment if it does not embrace it."

EFFECT IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT.

Grain and Cotton Markets Show the Real Feeling.

Venezuela talk had a depressing effect on the security market yesterday and led to some uneasiness throughout the financial district. No one confessed to apprehension of more serious strain of relations with Great Britain, but the timidity of capital was illustrated by a disposition to close contracts both in London and here.

English sales were reflected in exchange, the rates of which advanced. The demand for bills was met at advancing rates. By midday bankers became convinced that the plans had been upset by which the gold reserve was to be undisturbed for the rest of the year. Reports that a large amount of gold might be sent to England on Saturday found believers throughout the district. Before the market closed esimates of the amount to go reached as high as $4,000,000, and the prospect of a bond issue before New Year's was freely discussed. This seemed the chief cause of uneasiness, for the security market righted itself somewhat in late dealings.

Bankers tried to bring philosophy to their aid in considering the gold situation. They felt that the President must have foreseen the danger of gold losses before he sent the message to Congress, and that, accordingly, he must have made plans for dealing with it. This reflection served to lessen the dread of exports. It was not doubted that bonds issued because of an outflow of gold to England would be promptly taken at home, the common patriotic impulse bringing gold from its hidingplaces for this purpose.

Indication of real feeling over the outlook was furnished in the grain and cotton markets, which remained quiet, with quotations unaffected. Dealers in these staples said that if there were serious thought of war there would be such an export demand for grain and cotton that grain would advance 10 cents a bushel and cotton 1 cent a pound. Actual declaration of war would shut off the foreign demand, and rapid and serious decline in prices would follow the advance. Present dullness, it was said, was not compatible with the expectation of serious outcome of the differences between the two countries.

Some figuring on the possibilities of future relations occupied the attention of operators in all the markets. It was assumed that the commission to be appointed to examine the boundaries would visit Venezuela first, to get at the records and claims of that country, and would then visit Europe to find out what the Dutch conveyed to England. The most expeditious work would last at least six months, it was supposed. Calculations on the preparation of a report allowed the commission until late in the Summer to finish its work. It was taken for granted that the President would communicate the commission's findings to Great Britain, and that a correspondence lasting over several months might result, so that in ordinary course the President would hardly again address Congress definitely on the subject for a year or longer. A Venezuelan outbreak or attack on British Guiana, counting on United States support or inflammatory action in Congress looking to war equipment or fortifications, was reckoned as the only distraction from this course to be feared.

Insurance is a business as sensitive to alarm as any other. The marine insurance managers said that they had no fear of hostilities, and their opinion was evidently shared by ship owners, for not a single inquiry regarding war risks had been made by owners.

BROKERS HAVE THEIR FUN.

An English Request to Have Excursion Boats Kept Off in Case of War.

Brokers had their fun out of the Venezuela affair. Early yesterday a cable form addressed to President Francis L. Eames was passed around the Stock Exchange. It bore the name of Headley Cuthbertson & Co. of the London Stock Exchange, and ran like this:

"In case of war, when the English fleet arrives at New-York, please see that excursion steamers are kept off the course."

The dispatch reached the Cotton Exchange, where inventive brokers fixed up further correspondence, the last dispatch from the English being this:

"We have decided to appoint Dunraven Vice Admiral, to inspect the water line of American ships."

Another form of the story was that the Admiral in command of the British Channel fleet had cabled to the President of the New-York Yacht Club to inquire whether if England's war vessels came to this port to bombard the City of New-York the excursion steamers would be permitted to interfere with them.

Passengers from Venezuela Pleased.

The passengers of the Red D Line steamer Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday from Venezuela, were greatly pleased when informed of the President's strong message to Congress in relation to the Venezuelan boundary question.

Martinez Campos at Colon.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—An official dispatch has been received from Havana saying that Gen. Martinez Campos has arrived at Colon.

The dispatch also says that the columns of Gens. Navarro and Aldecoa have started to harass the rear guards of the insurgent leaders, Maceo and Gomez.

Heavy Floods in Costa Rica Towns.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 18.—Heavy floods prevailed at Port Limon and San José, Costa Rica, Nov. 10. The people inhabiting the lower districts abandoned their houses and took refuge in higher localities. Serious landslides have occurred on the railroad between Saguirres and San José. Traffic is wholly suspended, but its resumption is expected by Saturday.

Mr. Bland's Latest Discovery.

From The Washington Post.

Speaking of audiences, Mr. Bland has discovered that it is impossible to coin a vacuum.

New Cable from Brest to New-York.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Budget Committee has confirmed the arrangement for the new submarine cable from Brest to New-York.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Bovic, (Br.) Jones, Liverpool Dec. 7, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 8:40 P. M.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Norw.) Krohn, Sanchez, San Domingo, 6 ds, with fruit to Edgar C. Gerney. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Richmond, Glover, West Point, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Anchoria, (Br.) Young, Glasgow Dec. 6, via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Vera Cruz Dec 4, via Havana 14th, with mdse and passengers to New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:55 P. M.

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DINNER TO GEN. NELSON A. MILES

Lafayette Post Entertains Many Distinguished Guests—Commendation for President Cleveland.

The banquet held in honor of Gen. Nelson A. Miles by his comrades of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., last night, was attended by many persons of note.

A full-length portrait of Gen. Miles in uniform, painted by Charles Ayer Whipple, was displayed in the dining hall. It hung directly behind the toast master's chair.

Among those at the guests' table were Commander Henry H. Adams, Gov. Coffin of Connecticut, Gens. Thomas H. Ruger, E. A. McAlpin, Daniel Butterfield, Wager Swayne, and E. L. Viele; Commander F. Sicard, Prof. B. F. Raymond of Connecticut, Commander W. W. Bleecker of Boston, John H. Starin, District Attorneys Graham of Philadelphia and Fellows of New-York, the Rev. Dr. James M. King of New-York, Commander-elect Admiral R. W. Meade, and Col. Albreth T. Kilbreth.

Among those at the other tables were Jacob Burdett, James Benson, James W. Brady, Bloomfield Brower, John V. Brown, A. C. Barnes, A. C. Bakewell, W. H. Bolander, W. L. Badeer, August Bostraem, C. A. Berton, H. P. Barry, H. S. Butler, Asa Blake, Dr. Beyea, Col. David S. Brown, John J. Clancey, Ira C. Cnase, Theodore Conrow, W. E. Conrow, L. I. Clarke, W. S. Cogswell, John H. Cook, J. F. Conway, G. A. Conrue, A. J. Connick, George W. Case, A. E. Dick, E. A. L. Ehlers, J. H. Francis, Isaac Fromme, John P. Faure, A. Garrison, S. F. Gold, A. T. Gurlitz.

E. Hendrick, W. P. Hall, H. J. Howlett, Theodore E. Kirby, J. H. Camping, H. B. Hall, A. B. Hall, H. T. Hanks, C. Hadley, D. F. Hoard, J. H. Hall, Ira M. Hedges, F. C. Hillard, W. G. Kelly, J. H. Lewis, Charles Lowerre, G. M. Marlor, T. C. Murphy, J. Moffet, A. S. Marvin, J. P. Mitchell, Dr. W. McDonald, George F. Perkin

F. H. Pinkney, J. B. Pond, T. F. Patterson, J. Clark Read, M. H. Richardson, Alfred Ray, C. K. Robinson, H. B. Shield, Henry Cole Smith, F. J. Sprague, G. W. Smith, Charles E. Shade, E. G. Hucterman, W. J. Thage, Alexander Thain, Samuel M. Thomas, Miles Tierney, J. T. Coute, J. P. White, Edgar Williams, A. H. Wray, Richard Ware, W. L. Wilson, John Whalen, Major Wilbur H. Weston, John Hamilton, Charles F. Homer, Joseph T. Little, Frank G. Loveland, Henry L. Person, E. A. Quinlard, V. M. Wilcox, Edmund Hendricks, Chief of Police P. Conlin, Judge Ernest Hall, Colgate Hoyt, Charles A. Planchard, Seth M. Milliken, A. H. Pride, David F. Right, O. Wickham, Nathaniel Wetherill, and William J. Thgan.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of the following persons: Chairman, William A. Capp, A. G. Mills, Wilbur F. Brown, Egbert L. Viele, R. L. Salisbury, E. Whitfield, William Banta, Warren Shepard, D. T. Everts, John D. Terry, J. Thompson, and G. P. Edgar.

While Gen. Miles made no reference to President Cleveland's message, he spoke encouragingly of the condition of the army and navy.

Gov. Coffin, in his speech, said: "I believe that we should all understand that there should be no division of sentiment in regard to President Cleveland's message. We are all patriots and there is no doubt in any mind that the position taken by the President in the Venezuelan matter is right."

Gov. Coffin's remarks were loudly cheered.

Though little allusion was made in the formal toasts to President Cleveland's message and the Venezuelan question, there was lively discussion all through the dinner at the different tables, and the manner in which every reference to this matter was received showed that it was uppermost in the mind of every one present.

Gen. Butterfield and Col. Fellows sat next each other, and expressed their personal views.

"All my life," said Gen. Butterfield, "I have been a redhot Republican, and am today, but I was only too glad to send a telegram to President Cleveland congratulating him on his message. I never thought I should live to see the day that I would do this. The chivalry and patriotism of all good Americans is justly aroused over this last attempt of Great Britain to overreach upon the territory of a weaker country for trade purposes. It has always been their policy and it is time that it is changed.

"I do not know what England will do, but I know that this country cannot recede one inch from the position she has taken. If there is war I hope to be the first to enlist. Looking at it from a military standpoint, no doubt England could whip us at sea, but inside of a week we could throw 1,000,000 men into Canada, and then where would she be?

"We demonstrated twice that we were fully able to cope with her, and we can do it again. Paul Jones tucked their whole navy under his arm once and walked away with it.

"President Cleveland's is not a 'jingo' spirit, but pure tough old American backbone, which we all admire and imitate."

Commander H. H. Adams said: "Great Britain will not go to war. The effect on her business, social, and political relations would be such as to endanger her position with the rest of the world. If she would go to war her flag would never be left flying on one inch of soil in this hemisphere.

Gov. Coffin of Connecticut said: "I am inclined a little toward conservatism in this matter. It is best not to allow ourselves to drift into the notion that the only way out of this difficulty is in war.

"I believe that the matter will be settled peacefully and honorably to both countries. I do not believe that the mother and daughter could quarrel. I feel that the old ties of blood are so strong as to be inseparable."

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HARSH TALK IN ENGLAND

President Cleveland's Attitude Criticised by Newspapers.

SAY BRITAIN CANNOT BE SCARED

Opinions on the Controversy of the Paris and Berlin Journals—Comments of the American Press.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The English newspapers all comment on President Cleveland's message. The general tone is that England should not recede. The Globe says:

"Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney have strained the friendship of the two countries almost to the point of breaking. It is difficult to write calmly of the amazing claims which these gentlemen advance in the name of the United States, but we trust that the proposed commission will be politely but firmly requested to pursue their inquiries on the far side of the Schomburgk line."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"The claims set up by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney are so exaggerated and their language is so offensive that it would cause no surprise if there should be a similar explosion of violence in Great Britain."

The Manchester Guardian, commenting on President Cleveland's message to the American Congress yesterday, says:

"We deeply regret the tone of Mr. Cleveland's message. A grave struggle will now begin between moderate and extreme public opinion in America, the issue of which will have the gravest effect upon the peace of the world. The British Government, who are the exponents of Great Britain, will only do their duty if they strengthen the hands of the friends of peace in the United States by avoiding any expression of public animosity."

The Sheffield Telegraph, the organ of the steel-plate manufacturing district, says:

"Mr. Cleveland's language is admirably calculated to induce England to bid the Yankees to do their worst, which, as they would be the attacking power, seeing that they have neither army nor navy to speak of, would incline to the ridiculous. Still, if the United States really means fighting, Great Britain is not likely to evade the challenge. Certainly we will not be turned from the plain path by threats."

The Pall Mall Gazette does not regard Mr. Cleveland's communication to Congress as a serious message, but only an election address, which ought to bring him the solid vote of the concession mongers, who already see themselves washing out tons of gold on the Essequibo River. The Gazette advises Mr. Cleveland to go before the country immediately, before the people of America have time to study the Olney doctrine, and not give them a day to ask what he would think if England appointed a commission to delimit the frontiers of the United States and Mexico.

The Westminster Gazette speaks of the horrors of fratricide within the Anglo-Saxon race and says:

"We do not believe that war is possible."

Most of the newspapers print articles summing up the war strength of the United States.

The St. James's Gazette publishes a list of the British warships now in American waters, together with their dimensions, &c., which is followed by a list of the vessels composing the United States Navy, giving also their capacity, &c.

The Westminster Gazette has an article showing the numerical strength of the United States Army and the strength, character, and location of the country's defenses, and The Pall Mall Gazette presents a map of the disputed frontiers, accompanied by an article thereon.

The Daily News to-morrow will say that it was hardly to be expected that Congress would do otherwise than grant an appropriation for the proposed Venezuelan commission.

"Mr. Cleveland's plot," The News will say, "was well laid and has achieved his immediate object. Probably he sees in the vista a third term as his reward. But we cannot believe he will permanently gain. It is not to the advantage of the Republicans to prolong the excitement. Thus party feeling, combined with the wonck of the wise, will make common sense prevail. If the message had been communicated to the Foreign Office it must have led to a rupture of diplomatic relations. As it is, it does not call for a reply."

The Daily News in an editorial will review past disputes between the United States and England, which for the moment looked serious enough, but in which, with sense and good temper, both sides came to an arrangement on peaceful and friendly terms.

The Standard to-morrow will say it is apparent that the war fever in the United States is among politicians, and instances Mr. Chandler's bill. It continues:

"While the fit lasts we must expect to deal with grandiose talk and must not be surprised at the promulgation of the most ridiculous plans, but we have an abiding faith in the good sense of the American people and feel sure that when they come to review the facts calmly they will be prepared to admit that Mr. Cleveland has altogether overdone his part."

The paper discusses Mr. Olney's dispatch, reasserts the strength of the English position, and concludes as follows:

"We fail to find a shadow of excuse for an act of astounding and utterly unprovoked unfriendliness. Even if our case were less strong it would be startling, indeed shocking, to find the head of the American Republic plunging with so much levity into a position from which one side or the other must recede with some discredit and not without some humiliation; but that in the actual circumstances Mr. Cleveland should employ language recommending action that savors of a readiness to commit England and the United States to a fratricidal conflict seems to us little short of a grave crime."

The Chronicle to-morrow will say:

"Had the controversy arisen between Great Britain and a European power it would by now have had consequences of the most serious character. But we and the United States are brethren, and family quarrels have often kindled a quick flame and ended in sudden tenderness. Therefore we do not and will not assume that President Cleveland's message has produced an impasse. Above all, we will not contemplate the iniquity of a war between England and America. It is a thing that civilization would not envisage. It horrifies even cool or hostile observers."

The Morning Post to-morrow will say that if the utterance of Secretary Olney and President Cleveland meant anything, the recall of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, would be justified. The paper agrees with Mr. Cleveland in deprecating an appeal to arms, but says that "language of this kind makes it necessary to consider the chances of war."

The Daily Telegraph to-morrow will say:

"Any serious discussion of the possibility of a war between Great Britain and the United States arising is ridiculous. It is a mischievous political dodge that ought to be regarded as a sign of incipient dementia. We are perfectly satisfied to rely upon the straightforward, high-bred simplicity of Lord Salisbury's diplomacy and the good sense, widespread honesty, intelligence, and kindliness of the American people."

BLOW TO BRITISH PRIDE.

The President's Message as Viewed by Frenchmen.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—M. Lucien Millevoye, formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, has an article in La Patrie in which he says:

"President Cleveland's message inflicts a harder blow on British pride than it has received in a century. It will diminish England's prestige in all parts of the world. England must undertake an ultra-formidable adventure or bow to the Americans' haughty ultimatum. Since Napoleon threatened to invade England no chief of State has dared to use toward the British Foreign Office such firm language as that of Mr. Cleveland's.

"England is in a dilemma. Submission is equivalent to humiliation, and resistance is equivalent to war, an implacable duel with all the energy and the moral and material forces which America has at its disposal, including the Irish, whom England's iniquitous rule has exiled to the New World. Europe will not intervene. It would not dare to brave an American coalition roused to anger by an attack upon its dearest interests.

"The time is past when British diplomacy bribed half the world and intimidated the remainder. It is only audacious now with weaklings like the Matabeles; it will now and warn her that she need not look for any help from France.

VIEWS OF GERMAN JOURNALS.

The Venezuelan Question Regarded as a Serious One.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The message of President Cleveland to the United States Congress in regard to Venezuela is heartily indorsed by the United States Embassy here. The authorities of the embassy applaud Mr. Cleveland's firmness, but will not talk any further on the subject.

The Vossische Zeitung, in commenting on President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question, says that the President's sharp tone against England and his emphasizing the Monroe doctrine will attract the attention of other powers.

The National Zeitung says:

"Rudeness toward unliked countries is the rule when Presidents reseek office. As the Washington Government claims exclusive rights in the matter of arbitrating American affairs, the whole arbitration claim becomes a pure farce."

The Boersen Courier says that England first haughtily treated the Alabama claims, but was afterward obliged to accept arbitration on the question, and that established a precedent.

The Boersen Zeitung says:

"President Cleveland's answer leaves nothing to be desired in its outspokenness.

Æolian Recitals.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY,
Afternoon at 3.
Evening at 8:30.

The afternoon and evening recitals we have been giving in our music hall have been so largely attended that we have added to our seating capacity, so that all who come may be comfortably accommodated. To-morrow's programme has several interesting features. If you can conveniently attend, it will pay you to do so.

PROGRAMME:
1. Overture, "Raymond".....Thomas
Aeolian Grand.
2. Valse, "Caprice".....Scharwenka
Two Pianos.
3. Andante, (from Organ Sonata)....Mendelssohn
Aeolian Pipe Organ.
4. Romance Etude.....Ketterer
Aeolian Grand and Piano.
5. Angelus, (from Scenes Pittoresques)..Massenet
Vocalion.
6. Concerto, E Minor, Allegro Maestoso..Chopin
Aeolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.
7. The Last Smile.....Wollenhaupt
Two Pianos.
8. Scene Veneziane, (Fuga degli Amanti).....
.....Mancinelli
Aeolian Pipe Organ.

18 West 23d St.

England will begin to comprehend that America is no longer a field for English expansion. Mr. Cleveland appears to intend purposely to offend other powers, but it must be remembered that the elections in the United States are near."

The Lokal-Anzeiger says that the President's message is purposely aggressive and will make a friendly solution of the question harder than ever.

The Freisinnige Zeitung says President Cleveland's aggressive tone is hardly creditable know how to be prudent. England cannot count on any support."

The Journal des Debats says that Mr. Cleveland's language is somewhat immeasured and undoubtedly places before the United States the alternative of fighting England, however monstrous that might be, or beating an inglorious retreat after yesterday's bravery. The paper contests the right of the United States to intervene in the Venezuelan dispute. The Monroe doctrine, it says, cannot be considered by the rest of the world as an international act possessing any value as a law of nations. It is surprised at the proposal to send a commission to examine a disputed boundary in a foreign country.

In conclusion The Debats says that, notwithstanding the unfavorable character of American political customs it refuses to believe that Mr. Cleveland would risk the fortune and blood of Americans for mere political motives. It hopes and believes that the good sense of the Washington and London statesman will prevent an open rupture between Great Britain and the United States.

La Liberte says:

"Peoples of the same race and origin are accustomed to using strong language without fighting. Doubtless the differences will be settled pacifically. If Lord Salisbury should pick up the glove so arrogantly thrown down England would be able to organize a military expedition in a few hours, while the United States is unprepared. The complication affords matter for reflection on the disadvantages of colonial expansion."

The Temps has a two-column editorial on the message, which, it says, is the gravest document signed by an American President since President Lincoln's manifesto on the Trent incident. The question is whether Mr. Cleveland is merely twisting the British lion's tail or is acting seriously. At any rate his action is without diplomatic precedent unless such can be found in the annals of the arrogant Roman Senate. England refuses arbitration, while the United States Government declares that it will compel England to accept its judgment without appeal. It is impossible for an autonomous State, let alone a great power, to submit to such humiliation. Mr. Cleveland has been unnecessarily restricting the meaning of the Monroe doctrine, but in fact he now stretches it beyond measure. Monroe never imagined such action. Mr. Cleveland's claim of supreme authority over the whole hemisphere is a claim that is harmful to the protégés of the United States, as Europe and England will not bow to such a pretension. Arbitration has been greatly harmed in public opinion, yet war is impossible. The incident is one of the periodical outbursts that had a parallel in the Sackville-West affair. The paper says it wishes and expects that a pacific solution of the questions at issue will be found.

In the Figaro to-morrow Jacques Saint-Cère will have an article under the caption "Monroe est Mon Roi," in which he will contend that the Monroe doctrine is not a principle of international law. If the Americans, he says, hold to a doctrine forbidding Europe to interfere in American affairs, why do they interfere in European questions? England may be wrong or right, but the principle involved is of world-wide interest. France has a similar difficulty with Brazil. It is impossible to admit a principle which would prevent settling directly with the latter.

The République Française, the Presse, and the Soir, while they do not indorse President Cleveland's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, gloat over England's dilemma ible. It seems to serious politicians like playing with fire. The Freisinnige Zeitung concludes by expressing the hope that such a trifle as the dispute between Great Britain and the United States in relation to the Venezuela-Guiana boundary will not lead to war between the countries.

The Cologne Gazette, discussing President Cleveland's message to the American Congress, says:

"Against pretensions of this kind, all of the European States will stand by England, for it is a question to be decided once and for all, whether unbridled claims of the United States shall be recognized or

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THE STANDARD BETTER THAN ALL.

What the President of New-York State Normal College Formerly Thought of Webster's International and Now Thinks of the Standard Dictionary.

William J. Milne, Ph. D., LL.D., President New-York State Normal College, who said, April 21, 1895, nearly two years before the Standard Dictionary was published:

"It [the International] cannot fail to win its way as a standard of pronunciation, definition, and information."

Now says of the Standard Dictionary:

"The keenest scholars in philosophy, science, literature, art, will find in it the most lucid, accurate, and comprehensive definitions to be found anywhere."

This is, so far as we can discover, the conclusion that all reach who make a similar comparison. The publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, this city, are giving the public the benefit of the special Introductory Prices, $17.00 for the Full Russia bound edition, until the end of this month. After the first of the year, the regular permanent prices, considerably higher, will be rigidly adhered to. The work is an ideal Christmas gift.

European civilization subordinated to North American civilization on the American Continent. Great Britain has the fullest moral and material right to persist defiantly in a conflict so passionately initiated."

The Gaulois says that the consequences of a war between the United States and England are altogether too great to admit that they are possible. The writer contrasts the position of an American President empowered to invoke the country to war with that of the President of France, who is under the restraint of the Chambers.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.—The Neue Freie Presse says that the indignation expressed in England over President Cleveland's message in regard to the Venezuelan controversy is abundantly justified.

IRISHMEN ARE INTERESTED.

Venezuelan Affair Said to be to England's Discredit.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—The Freeman's Journal, in its comments on President Cleveland's message regarding Venezuela, says:

"There is no doubt that the President wrote with an eye to the elections, but there is no going behind the unequivocal pronouncement in which he contemptuously brushes aside Lord Salisbury's quibbles.

"The next move in the game is England's, and it is a move on which much may depend. It is no exaggeration to say that a serious crisis is imminent, unless Lord Salisbury's stilted periods have been mere bluff, which is by no means improbable. The collection of Venezuelan customs by British bluejackets, a worthy instance of Lord Salisbury's power, has been rudely postponed.

"The whole affair is discreditable to England. The manner in which Salisbury will climb down will be watched with curiosity."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The President's Course Receives the Approval of the Press.

All the American newspapers, with one or two exceptions, heartily approve President Cleveland's attitude regarding Britian's claims to Venezuelan territory. North and South, East and West the papers give unqualified approval. Below will be found the views of leading journals:

Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Journal says:

"The message of President Cleveland appeals to the people of this country at a time when conditions compare similarly in not a single respect with those existent in 1823, when President Monroe promulgated the Monroe doctrine. To-day there exists no fear that any Continental nation or alliance of nations will extend its system to any portion of this hemisphere, so that it will become dangerous to our peace and safety. We question the wisdom of the proposition advanced by President Cleveland. As the matter stands to-day, however, there is but one course open to Congress, and that is to accept the advice of the President."

Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 18.—The Atlanta Constitution says the message is very strong throughout, and from first to last breathes the genuine American spirit. It strikes a note of patriotism that is not often heard in high places during these latter days, and for that reason it will fall on the ears of the people with a welcome sound.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—The American (Rep.) says:

"It will receive the approval of the American people. It will warm their hearts and gratify their pride as no State paper has done during this Administration."

The Herald (Ind.,) says:

"It is a peculiarly able and lucid statement of the American position. No more positive or emphatic defense of the Monroe doctrine could have been expected or desired. For once England has met its match in the field of diplomacy."

The Sun (Dem.,) says:

"The Republican howlers for a 'vigorous policy' and for war on any terms and against anybody cannot but be disappointed at the awful turn President Cleveland has given to their bombastic war cry. The only political stock in trade left to the Republicans was their Jingo cry, and they hoped to 'whoop things up' with this and put the Administration of the Democratic Party in general in an unpopular attitude. But the transparent scheme has failed, and without committing himself or his party to anything further at present than the ascertainment of the facts, the President has completely turned the tables on them."

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Courier says:

"The President's message is firm and vigorous, but it is also calm and deliberate. At such a time hot words and intemperate harangues should be avoided.

The Express characterizes it as bold and patriotic.

The Evening Post says:

"The message promises to become the historic confirmation of the Monroe doctrine, and before the question is settled to establish once for all universal recognition of this American contribution of the law of nations."

The Enquirer says the message is a splendid utterance, and that the President will be sustained in the position he has taken at all hazards and at all costs."

The Evening News says:

"The President will be heartily supported by the American people of all ranks and persuasions."

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 18.—The News and Courier to-day has a column editorial admiring the spirit, but criticising the lack of judgment of Mr. Cleveland's message. The following opening sentences indicate the spirit of the editorial:

"President Cleveland's special message to Congress on the Venezuelan question must satisfy the most exacting and enthusiastic Jingoes. But it will make the judicious grieve. We have no criticism to make of the message itself, nor of Mr. Cleveland's statement of the case. He has expressed himself with even more than his usual clearness and force, but it is to be hoped on every account that some satisfactory basis may yet be found for an honorable adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain without resort to the last dread appeal of nations."

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The following are the comments of Chicago newspapers on the President's special message:

Inter Ocean, (Rep.):

"The President's special message relative to Venezuelan affairs is in a tone that will be pleasing to the country."

Record, (Ind.:)

"In substance the message is a dignified but peremptory declaration that the Monroe doctrine is sound international law, that the United States will abide by it, and that further aggressions in Venezuela will be met with resistance by every means within this Nation's power. If Congress remains steadfast in support of the President's policy, the effect of this message will be the final establishment of the Monroe doctrine beyond any nation's power to dispute."

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—The Commercial Gazette (Rep.) says:

"The message of yesterday will become one of the great historic papers of the National Administration. Briefly it is an unreserved acceptance of the doctrine of President Monroe, and it expresses his willingness to go to the extreme lengths in support of the doctrine."

The Tribune (Rep.) says:

"It will stand so long as this Nation stands as one of the greatest and most momentous utterances of an American President."

The Enquirer (Dem.) says:

"President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question leaves no room for criticism. It is an exhibition of the American backbone which every true American will applaud."

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 18.—The World (Rep.) says:

"President Cleveland has given the people of the United States a genuine and agreeable surprise. In a dignified, patriotic, conservative, yet courageous temper he has accepted the challenge which Great Britain has laid down in its contemptuous commentaries on the Monroe doctrine."

The Press (Ind.) says:

"Every patriotic American will have a higher opinion of Mr. Cleveland now that he has thrown down the gauntlet."

The Recorder (Ind.) says:

"The message of President Cleveland sent to Congress yesterday is forcible and exactly to the point."

The Plain Dealer (Dem.) says:

"There ought to be no partisan differences in the response to this appeal to the patriotism and self-respect of the American people."

The Leader (Rep.) says:

"This means that John Bull must either fight or back down. Grover Cleveland is exactly right."

Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 18.—The Journal, (Rep.,) says editorially:

"There can be no further misunderstanding or doubt as to the position of this Government relative to the controversy between Venezuela and Great Britain. The Monroe doctrine is clearly involved; it will be defended at all hazards."

The Evening News, (Ind.,) says:

"Our Government has declared in the most solemn manner how the Venezuelan dispute must be settled, and there can be no retreat. England will not be permitted to hold even the Schomburgk line without arbitration."

The Tribune, (Rep.,) says:

"We stand pledged by President Cleveland's message to investigate the merits of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, with the support of sword and bayonet, if they are needed."

The Free Press, (Dem.,) says:

"The fact seems to be that the Marquis of Salisbury and his advisers have made up their minds to insist upon the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela which they, themselves, have marked out. If that is the case the consequences must, indeed, be momentous. They may involve us in a war."

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The Record (Dem.) says editorially:

"President Cleveland's message is a strong and firm declaration. There is no jingoism in it, but there is such a courageous assertion of the Monroe doctrine as might have been expected from a Democratic Administration carefully following Democratic precedents."

The Ledger (Ind. Rep.) says:

"President Cleveland's message is clear, emphatic, and dignified. It will be heartily indorsed by every genuine American."

The Times (Dem.) says:

"The President speaks for the Nation."

The Press (Rep.) says:

"President Cleveland has at last taken a stand upon a capital question of foreign relations in which he will carry the cordial and unanimous approval of the American people."

The Inquirer (Rep.) says:

"No one can call the President to account for not taking a vigorous stand regarding the British encroachments upon Venezuela."

Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 18.—The following editorial comments from to-day's Pittsburg papers illustrate the feeling here anent the President's message of yesterday on the Venezuelan boundary dispute:

Dispatch, (Ind.:)

"On the main question that the principle involved is fundamental to our own existence, and that it must be maintained at any cost, the President will have the necessary support of the Congress and the whole Nation."

Commercial Gazette, (Rep.:)

"The message defines the situation in terms not to be misunderstood. That these sentiments will be approved by the great majority of the American people is not to be doubted."

Post, (Dem.:)

"Great Britain refusing to arbitrate, we propose to arbitrate for ourselves, and maintain the award made, no matter where it leads—to peace or to war."

Times, (Rep.:)

"Every loyal American must rejoice in President Cleveland's firmness and determination."

The Leader (Ind.) commends the message as voicing the sentiment of the whole people.

The Press, (Rep.:)

"It is not probable that the two greatest Christian powers of the world to-day are to be involved in actual hostilities. The firm and uncompromising attitude taken by President Cleveland is bound to give the Monroe doctrine that standing in international law which it demands."

The Chronicle Telegraph, (Rep.:)

"The firmly worded message to Congress sent yesterday by Mr. Cleveland cannot help being influential in settling a contention of long standing. The President's recommendations in connection therewith are wise, far removed from the spirit of jingoism or desire to precipitate war."

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—Local papers comment as follows upon the President's special message:

Republic, (Dem.:)

"The message is the most virile assertion possible of the Monroe doctrine. There is no jingoism in it, but pure Americanism."

Globe-Democrat, (Rep.:)

"The President grasps the Venezuelan situation with commendable vigor and courage."

Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18.—The Dispatch says editorially this morning:

"The special message of President Cleveland sent to Congress yesterday leaves not a shadow of doubt as to his position on the Venezuelan question. It seems to us that Congress is bound to vote the money that the President asks. If so, we hope and expect that he will appoint a commission of cool-headed and patriotic men, who will proceed cautiously and verify every statement that is made to them. Then if it is found that Great Britain is bent upon extending her domain upon this continent, and still persists in declining to submit the question to arbitration, this country will be committed to aid the Venezuelans in defending their territory against British aggression. In other words, we shall then have war. That war is a serious thing we need not tell the people of the South, the people of Richmond particularly. Nevertheless, whenever the country needs soldiers it will find that the South will not only furnish its share, but more than its share."

Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Union and Advertiser says editorially:

"President Cleveland's message meets the fullest expectations of the country and elicits the warmest approval of the patriotic people and press of all parties and of no party."

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The San Francisco morning papers comment on President Cleveland's utterances as follows:

Call, (Rep.:)

"By his message of yesterday, President Cleveland assumes the rightful position of a President of the United States. He asserts the principles of true Americanism. He speaks the popular will in language not to be mistaken."

Chronicle, (Rep.:)

"The argument of the President is unanswerable. Let it be understood that the Government will not recede."

Examiner, (Dem.:)

"President Cleveland has taken precisely the stand in his Venezuelan message which Americans who are not jingoes but who are keenly alive to the honor, the interests, and the traditions of their country hoped he would take."

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 18.—The Savannah Morning News says:

"The President's Venezuelan message meets the hearty approval of the people. They believe the Monroe doctrine should be upheld, and that it must be upheld now or forever abandoned. They are not anxious for war with Great Britain. They want peace with all the world, and they would willingly do all that could be done with honor to maintain it, but they prefer war, knowing full well what it means, rather than have peace on terms that would not be creditable to the Nation."

Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Journal comments editorially on the President's message:

"Venezuela will secure her rights to the dispute, England will suffer no wrong, and there will be an end to attempted encroachments by foreign powers upon territory which rightfully comes under the protection of the Monroe doctrine, and the world will know once and for all time that the United States will maintain that doctrine at all hazards."

Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Utica Observer closes its editorial on the President's message, and the situation with these words:

"The President's firm dignity and fearlessness, which denote strength and determination, will go far toward a peaceful settlement of the mater."

BAKE A BATCH OF BISCUITS

Sift one quart of flour, two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of salt into a bowl; add three teaspoonfuls of COTTOLENE and rub together until thoroughly mixed; then add sufficient milk to make a soft dough; knead slightly, roll out about half an inch thick, and cut with a small biscuit cutter. Place a little apart in a greased pan, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. These biscuits should be a delicate brown top and bottom, light on the sides, and snowy white when broken open.

The secret of success in this recipe, as in others, is to use but two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard.

Cottolene

will make the biscuit light, delicious, wholesome. Better than any biscuit you ever made before. Try it. Be sure and get genuine Cottolene. Sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks — "*Cottolene*" and "*steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*" —on every tin.

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THE ALBANY SOCIETY DINES

SPEECHES APPROVING PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

John A. McCall, J. A. Sleicher, and Others Respond to Toasts—Election of Officers.

The Albany Society of New-York, a social organization of natives and former residents of Albany now living in this city, gave its first dinner at Delmonico's last night. The society has been in existence two years, and among its 150 members are many men prominent in business and professional circles.

John A. McCall, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and also President of the society, presided at the dinner. Seated with him at the guest's table were William H. McElroy, the Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, Judge Hugh Reilly, John R. Van Wormer, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, H. L. Burnett, H. B. B. Stapler, and F. J. de Peyster.

Seated at round tables were 150 members of the society and their guests, among whom were ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, ex-Mayor Grant, Lieut. Commander Delehanty of the United States Navy, William H. Low, William L. Lloyd, Major W. H. Paddock of The Albany Evening Journal, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Isidor Lewi, Dr. Maurice Lewi, R. W. Peckham, Jr., Col. E. L. Judson, John A. Sleicher, Supervisor of The City Record; H. C. Duval, ex-Mayors J. H. Manning and E. A. Maher of Albany, F. R. Olcott, Anthony M. Brady, Dr. Daniel Stimson, A. J. Elkus, Dr. J. J. Quigley, S. O. Van der Poel, J. Van der Poel, Thurlow Weed Barnes, J. A. Kernan, Isaac and Louis Stern, M. Kugleman, Albert Hessberg, J. E. McElroy, O. B. Bridgeman, A. C. Van Gaasbeek, W. H. Bailey, Arthur F. Bowers, J. N. Golding, J. C. Whitney, C. E. Merrihew, E. P. Staats, Stephen Farrelly, Isaac F. Lloyd, George Story, and Major A. C. Walker.

Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia was expected to respond to a toast, but he telegraphed that, owing to the strike troubles in that city, he was unable to be present.

At the conclusion of the dinner President John A. McCall delivered the salutatory address. He reviewed briefly the history of the city of Albany and the sacrifices made by her citizens in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the War of the Rebellion, and said that the city had contributed more men and means than had been asked for. He continued:

Albanians have ever been eminent in law, in commerce, in art, and in finance. In all that pertains to the welfare of the city and the State, Albany can present names that compare favorably with those of any other city in the United States.

That great American, Grover Cleveland, was an honored resident of Albany. The President has within the past forty-eight hours written words that must forever endear him to every man who loves his country. He has enunciated principles that have broken the shackles of party and made 60,000,000 of freemen a unit in the face of the common foe. I am not a "jingo," but I feel that this land is great enough and big enough to resent an insult, no matter from whatever source it comes.

This allusion to the President and his message on the Venezuelan affair was received with great applause.

John A. Sleicher spoke for "The City of Albany." He was introduced by President McCall as a member of Mayor Strong's administration, but not responsible for that administration. Mr. Sleicher said that he would consider it an honor to be responsible for Mayor Strong and his administration. Mayor Strong is an honest man, he said, and meant to give the city an honest administration.

In referring to the Venezuelan affair, Mr. Sleicher said:

England has given us another example of her grasping policy. I am a stalwart Republican, and as such I say that the position taken by the President is one of the most courageous and patriotic utterances that have ever been made in the history of this Nation.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland made a humorous response to the toast, "New-York's Opinion of Albany Gothamisms."

Ex-Mayor Maher of Albany responded to the toast of "Patriotic Albany." He referred to the patriotism displayed by the resid

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting; The Lyons Mail 8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Exhibition of Flowers and Butterflies—9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk 8:15.
BROADWAY—Excelsior—8:10.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—The Transit of Leo—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Camille—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
GARDEN—A Stag Party—8:15.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Ups and Downs of Life—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville, Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The New Boy—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Zum Wohlthatigen Zweck—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Hebrew Technical Institute Fair—Afternoon and evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Boston Symphony Orchestra—8:15. Tristan und Isolde Matinée, 1:45.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl 8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair 8:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	38	35	35
6 A. M.	35	35	34
9 A. M.	34	37	37
12 M.	35	38	42
3 P. M.	39	48	47
6 P. M.	39	47	47
9 P. M.	36	46	45
12 P. M.	34	44	43

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 41.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 41.30
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 36.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 35.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Generally Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE COUNTRY'S RESPONSE.

The unanimous passage of Mr. HITT'S resolution appropriating $100,000 to defray the expense of the Venezuela Boundary Commission furnishes the best possible evidence of the disposition of Congress toward the recommendations of the President's message. It is apparent that the resolution stands in need of amendment since it fails to indicate the number of Commissioners to be appointed and does not clearly prescribe the duties they are to perform. Those details can be attended to later. The main thing was that the House should at once and with unanimity support the President in the firm position he has taken. That has been done, and in doing it the House responds to the spirit of the country.

We are informed by cable dispatches that the President's application of the Monroe doctrine to the Venezuela controversy is unsatisfactory to the great powers of Europe. This is interesting, but not specially important, since we already knew the temper of the European powers and could easily have foreseen the nature of the replies they would make to the inquiries said to have been addressed to them by Lord SALISBURY before he drew up his answer to Secretary OLNEY'S letter of July 20. The Monroe doctrine in its modern applications, through which it broadens to a set of principles that it seems to us it would be much better to call the American doctrine, was not formulated for the interest and behoof of the great European powers. It works for our interest, for our defense, and to the entire satisfaction of the American people, who have given it their unfailing support for three-quarters of a century. We have no more occasion to inquire how it suits Europe than Europe has to inquire if we are content with its balance of power arrangements, about which we have never given ourselves the slightest concern. But chief among the fools who have favored us with their valuable opinions upon the unsubstantial character of the Monroe doctrine are the Paris journalists, who will be singing a very different tune in the not distant future.

Anybody could foresee that stocks would fall upon the publication of the President's message. In particular it could be foreseen that American securities would be thrown over in the London market with the natural and inevitable effect of advancing exchange rates in New-York and of creating a condition favorable to a considerable outflow of gold. This state of things would call for serious revision of any arrangements hitherto contemplated for maintaining the Treasury reserve. But the cause of the trouble provides also the remedy. It has always seemed plain to us that in ordinary conditions no popular loan would appreciably add to the stock of gold in the Treasury, and we have often given our reasons for holding that opinion. But when once the patriotism of the American people is appealed to, as it is most powerfully appealed to by the President's message, when it is understood that English holders of our securities are throwing them upon the market, partly, of course, through motives of speculative prudence, but partly also through a sentiment of awakening hostility, the American people will take the bonds of a popular loan at any moment in amounts sufficient to replenish the reserve. Such an appeal from the Treasury would call forth accumulations of gold from all their hiding places, petty in the individual sums, but in the aggregate sufficient for any Government need.

REGULATION OF PRIMARIES.

The Platt machine in this city continues to possess the Republican County Committee, as the result of the recent primaries and the Assembly District Conventions of Tuesday night. It is the "regular organization," and next Spring it will choose delegates to a State Convention which will choose delegates to a National Convention to do PLATT'S bidding at St. Louis.

Incidentally it has shown how much the law for the regulation of primary meetings and political conventions amounts to. As against the men who are managing an organization it amounts to simply nothing. It assumes their honesty and their right to control, and it puts everything into their hands. It is for the officers and committees to decide who is entitled to vote at a primary, and the law recognizes whatever "regulations and usages" they may establish. Give PLATT and LAUTERBACH, or BROOKFIELD and BLISS, for that matter, control of the enrollment, and they have no occasion to trouble themselves about the primary election law. It will only help them to have their own way. They can "fix up" the rolls and decide who shall be "entitled to vote," and then it becomes plain sailing, and the penalties of the law cannot apply to them.

Another reason why the law amounts to nothing is that there is no adverse interest to secure its enforcement—assuming that there were any occasion to disregard it—by exacting the penalties. If any real "crime" has been committed in the Republican enrollment and the conduct of the primaries, it has not been committed by individuals against the organization, but by the officers and committees of the organization itself against individuals, and the latter can do nothing about it. A faction not in control has no standing as against one in control. The law recognizes no such division.

There was loud talk before the Republican primaries were held about the violation of the law, but it subsided, and the District Conventions were made up of the delegates chosen by the "bogus" enrolled. The conventions were vitiated by the same fraud as the primaries, but they chose the members of the County Committee. Nothing could be done about it under the law, even if the anti-Platt men were disposed to do anything, which they are not. They have failed to control the machine, and their future action will be controlled by it, but the regulation of primary elections will amount to nothing until it is so framed as to protect the right of members of a party to vote in its primary meetings, instead of merely prescribing the method of conducting their proceedings.

POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM.

It is not surprising that the London papers should attribute the course of the American Government in the Venezuela matter to partisan or personal ambition. They do not know much about America and her public men at best. They have had a few conspicuous instances in the past of idle threats used to excite popular passion. It is natural and pleasant to think that an opponent is playing a mean and ignoble part, and easy to say so, even when you do not wholly believe it. The utterances of the Executive of the United States arouse less perturbation in English minds if they can be dismissed as the declamation of a "lion's tail twister," and it is tempting to dispose of them in that way even if they have to be considered with greater gravity later on. Moreover, the habit of the English journalist is to treat with more or less conscious sense of superiority any criticism of the English Government which he usually believes is positively the only one in the world that tries to base its conduct on moral principles. He thinks that he knows that the English record in Venezuela—of which he probably learned for the first time in Lord SALISBURY'S dispatch to Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE—is "stainless," and he is practically incapable, on short notice, of conceiving that any one should question it from good motives. When he says that Mr. CLEVELAND is bidding for a third term he has found an explanation that for the time explains and that will be accepted with eagerness by his own readers. It is not worth while to blame him very harshly, for in the long run he is apt to show himself a reasonable person, and we can afford to wait.

But it is surprising, and, to speak plainly, it is disgusting, to find Mr. CLEVELAND accused of abusing his great trust in order to secure his renomination to the Presidency when such accusation comes from an American journal, and especially when it comes from a journal that daily proclaims its unswerving adherence to a higher and purer standard than any other known in the daily press. To any one reasonably familiar with the history and present condition of the politics of this country it would be plain that Mr. CLEVELAND, were he guided by ambition, would not seek to attain its object by what his accusers are sure is pure bullying of a friendly and powerful Government. No man who has held the Presidential office twice and three times has been a candidate for the Presidency would make so obvious a blunder as that. Particularly would such a blunder be impossible to a man who had on two successive occasions defeated before the people candidates who expressly appealed to the sentiment he is now charged with flattering. If we concede, for the moment, that Mr. CLEVELAND has suddenly become base enough to play such a part, he must also have become a rash, unreflecting, blind, and stupid fool. That may be the character in which he now appears to those who attribute to him a vile motive for a serious and even momentous act of public policy. But the man who believes that that is Mr. CLEVELAND'S real character compels us to think that for the time it is his own character.

Surely, if ever there was a public man from the days of WASHINGTON to the President who has won and deserved the confidence of the Nation in his unselfish devotion to duty as he sees it, it is Mr. CLEVELAND. His record is one long proof of it. We need refer to but two instances. At the close of his first term he deliberately and consciously endangered his own re-election by his unqualified declaration of fidelity to tariff reform, believing at the time that the chances of securing then the approval which he was confident the Nation would ultimately give that reform were very slight. Again, on the eve of the canvass of 1892, against the judgment of many politicians of note in his party, he declared his opposition to free silver, before which the "leaders" of both political parties were trembling. A man of Mr. CLEVELAND'S experience who is capable of such decisive acts as these is not capable of prostituting his high office to curry favor with the unthinking. We cannot disregard all the evidence of a career known of the whole country, a career marked by unusual candor and fearlessness in the expression of opinion and motive, and one pursued in the fierce light of political contention as bitter and cruel as our history has ever known. But we must disregard this evidence before we can justify or excuse the contemptible aspersions cast upon the President.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The statement that some of the depositors in savings banks in this city are dissatisfied because the Trustees do not divide among the depositors any part of the large amounts which are held as surpluses may be true of some, but it is not true of any but a very inconsiderable number, and this number probably includes those who have large individual deposits and who should be investors of their own funds, and not depend on the benevolence of Trustees who invest for them.

The truth is, there is no place but a savings bank where money can be placed to earn 3½ or 4 per cent. interest per annum and where the principal is obtainable practically on demand. Investments in United States bonds, State stocks, or municipal securities yield less than 3 per cent. Loans on bond and mortgage at a higher rate, being subject to taxation, yield a net return somewhat less, to say nothing of the trouble and annoyance of seeing to it that taxes, assessments, insurance, &c., are paid to keep up the value of the security.

A savings bank is authorized gradually to accumulate and hold moneys to meet any contingency or loss in its business from the depreciation of its securities or otherwise, up to the amount of 15 per cent. of its deposits, as a surplus fund for the security of its depositors. When the surplus exceeds that amount, the Trustees shall at least once in three years divide the excess by paying extra dividends. No bank in this city or State has the surplus required to pay extra dividends. All the money in every savings bank is not the individual property of the depositors, as they have not put it there; only the deposits and the dividends declared belong to them—the surplus is held for the security of depositors as a whole. Neither is it the property of the Trustees, as they are not permitted to have deposits. Proper buildings in which to do the business of savings banks and keep their assets in a safe way should be allowed, and the amount expended on them should be in proportion to their assets, as required by law. This is not exceeded in this city, and the money of depositors is not used for that purpose in any case so far as the Bank Department can ascertain.

THE ANTI-SEMITES IN VIENNA.

The rejection by the Imperial Government of the election of a Jew baiter, as a Jew baiter, to be Burgomaster of Vienna would appear to be unpopular in that city. But it is doubtful whether even in Vienna it is really unpopular. The veto of the Administration upon a popular election may perhaps be justified upon some of the same grounds that justify it in the case of a Legislature. It at least gives time for a sober second thought. If the reports are to be trusted of the Vienna correspondent of The London Times, it is not likely that another election for Burgomaster will turn upon the same issue as the last, while it seems tolerably clear that throughout Austria the feeling indicated by the election of Dr. LUEGER by no means prevails.

There has been furnished a gratifying piece of evidence that it did not prevail in the Reichsrath in the authorization of that body to the public prosecutor to proceed against one of its own members for utterances made outside of it. Utterances within the Reichsrath being privileged, and Deputies inviolable for what they may say in debate, the member in question, one SCHNEIDER, proceeded to justify himself on extraordinary grounds, in taking which he was joined by Dr. LUEGER, the rejected Burgomaster. The strangest thing in their remarks was the revelation they made of the combination in Austrian politics of Socialism and anti-Semitism. The accused SCHNEIDER defended himself by bringing up once more the accusation against the Jews of ritual murder, and also by objecting to the amount of money acquired by them. "To-day," he observed, "the Christian soldiers who had fought and bled for their Fatherland in the Franco-German war led a precarious existence, supported by the charity of their fellow-countrymen, while the Jewish banker BLEICHROEDER in one transaction had pocketed 300,000,000 marks." He added that while "public buildings and national monuments were ruthlessly destroyed" under the Paris Commune, and "harmless priests were mercilessly shot while attending to the wounded," "the mansion of ROTHSCHILD remained uninjured." If there be any moral to be derived from these remarks, it seems to be that a judicious Berlin mob would force BLEICHROEDER to divide with the veterans, and that a judicious Viennese mob would see that not one stone of the house of the Viennese ROTHSCHILD should be left upon another. But nevertheless the cheerful SCHNEIDER maintained that in his remarks out of doors he had not entertained the slightest intention of inciting anybody to violate the law. What intention he had entertained he omitted to mention.

Dr. LUEGER went rather further in the direction of anti-Semitic Socialism than the co-worker to whose rescue he came. He said plumply that "the possessions of the Jewish financiers were not sacred. They had been acquired in such a manner that they could not be considered as their legal property. The money they had hoarded belonged to the people who had been unjustly deprived of it."

This is the kind of talk which we are in the habit of hearing in years when the crops are bad from the orators of the Northwest. But in the denunciations of the "goldbugs of the East" and "the Shylocks of Wall Street" there is no reference to the nationality or religion of the enemy. It suffices that they be financiers, and "Shylock" is a de-Semitized term of opprobrium. The combination of Socialism and anti-Semitism would almost lead one to suppose that in Austria nobody was prosperous except the Jews. Dr. LUEGER, indeed, does not scruple to say that "the least Jew in Austria had more influence than the most powerful Christian."

It is quite clear that a country in which sentiments such as these were allowed to prevail would be a country in which no attention was paid to the rights of property, a country which was given over to anarchy. The plain enunciation of their real meaning by the two anti-Semites seems to have had its proper effect upon the Reichsrath. It is gratifying to observe that the prosecution of SCHNEIDER was voted "by an overwhelming majority," and that there is no longer thought to be any danger that Dr. LUEGER will again be elected Burgomaster of Vienna.

ITALY IN AFRICA.

The colonial projects and proceedings of Italy are even less explicable than those of France. At the beginning of our Revolution BURKE pointed out in the House of Commons that colonies were maintained because they were serviceable to the mother country. That description is quite obsolete as applied to the recent colonial enterprises of more than one power. It can no more be pretended that Abyssinia is serviceable or gives any prospect of being serviceable to Italy than a like proposition can be maintained respecting France and Siam or France and Madagascar.

In the case of Italy the colonization is stranger than in that of France, because Italy has so much less money to waste. Everybody knows that Italy is very fast approaching, if she has not reached, the point at which the enormous armament she has undertaken to maintain puts upon her resources a breaking strain. In a very careful article a year or two ago Sir CHARLES DILKE showed how near she was to succumbing, and certainly her condition has not improved since that time. Yet here has the Italian Chamber of Deputies been cheerfully voting a credit of $4,000,000 for the prosecution of operations in Africa for which nobody can reasonably pretend to see a return.

Indeed, there has been no time since Italy assumed her protectorate over King MENELEK, in 1889, when the transaction has promised to show a profit. But though quite useless to Italy, a protectorate in Africa may be very "serviceable" to Italian politicians. It is always possible to create a rumor of war, to make a pretense of winning some cheap glory, and thus to distract attention from troublesome questions at home. This seems to be the chief function of a "colonial policy" for more than one European power.

THE NEW PANAMA CONTRACT.

A traffic contract, which its framers declare is destined to serve the interests of American commerce, has just been signed by the respective Presidents of the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. This contract establishes a water and rail transportation line, more than 5,000 miles long, between New-York and San Francisco, and it terminates a bitter controversy which has for more than a year exercised a disturbing influence on transcontinental traffic. The recent warfare between the Panama Railroad Company and the Huntington interests—including Pacific Mail and Southern Pacific—has been harassing and costly to both sides and productive of no particular advantages to shippers.

Since the dissolution, in 1892, of the old agreement between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad there has been more or less trouble with regard to freight shipments by way of the Isthmus. The withdrawal by the transcontinental railroad lines of the subsidy of $75,000 per month, which had been enjoyed by the Pacific Mail Company up to the latter part of 1892, caused the termination of the Panama agreement, and it eventually resulted in forcing the Pacific Mail and Southern Pacific lines into an alert antagonism to other transcontinental transportation interests.

the two companies directly interested will operate a through-freight and passenger service between New-York and San Francisco on the divisional basis of 55 per cent. of the gross traffic to the Panama Company and 45 per cent. to the Pacific Mail Company. The last-named company will withdraw all of its steamers from the Atlantic service, leaving that territory entirely to the Panama Company, while the Pacific service between San Francisco and the Isthmus, and all Californian and South American ports, will be given over to the Pacific Mail steamers. This arrangement may not be entirely agreeable to California local shippers, but it will secure stable and uniform through rates and will relieve the transcontinental railroad lines from the necessity of defending themselves against an erratic and annoying warfare.

It is expected that the Panama Railroad Company will become a member of the transcontinental association, and that overland rates will in consequence be restored to a satisfactory and uniform basis. Each party to the new contract appears to be well satisfied with its terms, and, according to official statements, an effort will be made to develop to the fullest extent the traffic by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

"You are no longer a child of mine," screams The Evening Post. Her object is evidently to disprove the widely-held belief that The Post is a spinster. The effort will fail, however. Everybody knows, not only that this queer old person is quite alone in the world, but that she always was. Still, she might adopt Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. He's an interesting orphan.

An estimable correspondent—we judge that she is estimable from the Gothic, not to say ecclesiastic, angularity of her handwriting—asks when and by whom rhinestones should be worn. This is a difficult question. The first impulse was to dodge the "should be," substitute an "are," and write a commentary essay based on observations made Monday evening at the Olympia Music Hall. Another glance at the Gothic script quelled this inclination. Careful search for information was then made through the Revised Statutes, the Britannica, and Mrs. ANNA BROWNELL MURPHY JAMESON'S "Sacred and Legendary Art," but in none of these works was the problem solved or even mentioned. This suggested that rhinestones should never be worn by anybody. Rhinestones exist, however, and nothing was made without a purpose. After long deliberation, the name of the gem revealed its use. Obviously there is a relation between the rhinestone and the rhinoceros. Therefore, the latter can with propriety and taste wear the former on full-dress occasions, say while in pursuit of Mr. STANLEY or Mr. CHANLER—and at no other time whatsoever.

"Dumas," exclaims a wise writer in The Illustrated London News, "was so desperately un-English!" Then, bethinking himself, the wise one adds, "As he happened to be a Frenchman, with Creole and Jewish blood in his veins, this is not surprising." Perhaps not, but it really is most surprising that in these days, when dictionaries are so numerous and so accessible, Englishmen will persist in using the word "creole," as if it meant a person with a strain of negro blood. Of course creoles would be both glad and proud if either Dumas could be included in the long list of notable men to whom the term properly applies, but there are good and sufficient reasons why, even at the cost of not attaining that glory, they angrily resent every such misuse of an appellation about whose significance they have an extremely decided opinion.

PERSONALS.

—Chaplain is to engrave the new gold coins, Roty the new silver coins, and Dupuis the new bronze coins of France. Even if those excellent artists had the genius of Evainetos and of Kimon their work could not match the Syracusan medals, which are in relief—at which modern bankers object—and were not struck by machinery. What symbols will Chaplain, Roty, and Dupuis use? Modern life is so complex that they may use complex symbols if they wish. Even a little obscurity would be pardonable in symbols on coins. "Theseus," says Plutarch, "caused a coin to be struck the type of which was an ox, either because of the bull of Marathon, or because of Tauros, who was Minos's General, or because Theseus wished to turn the thoughts of his contemporaries toward agriculture." Neumismatists have always liked speculations on the symbolism of coins.

—Somebody recently reproached Prof. Max Müller for "wasting his time" on mythology. He replies: "All I can say is that this study gives me intense pleasure, and has been a real joy to me all my life. I have toiled enough for others; may I not in the evening of my life follow my own taste? I see much more in mythology than appears on the surface, and I believe the time will come when this is fully understood. And although I am glad to have lived long enough to witness the triumph of some theories which, when first uttered, were widely and fiercely condemned, I hold to my own belief that Truth is in no hurry."

—According to The London World, the Duke of Devonshire does not shine in the reception of deputations. They do not, indeed, leave him as they used to leave the late Mr. Lowe and the late Mr. Ayrton—with the aspect of men who have been kicked—but they are profoundly dispirited. He manages to convey to them the impression that nothing is of any importance, and that the subject in which they are interested is, perhaps, of less importance than anything else.

—William T. Adams, better known as "Oliver Optic," is now seventy-three years old, but that fact has not deterred him from undertaking a voyage around the world. He has already crossed the Atlantic twenty times. The present journey, however, will be by far the longest he has ever made.

DOUBLE BILL AT THE OPERA

First Performance of "Pagliacci" This Season—"Navarraise" Again.

The first performance of "Pagliacci" for the season is a not less noteworthy and to many hearers is a more welcome event than the second performance of "La Navarraise." The double attraction drew a fair house. Leoncavallo's tragi-comedy needs to be only tolerably performed in order to be pleasant, and the performance last night was rather more than tolerable. The orchestra, upon which so much depends, was in excellent form, and Signor Seppilli conducted with spirit and with the understanding also. Mlle. Lola Beeth acted Nedda with vivacity, dressed it very prettily with a becoming change for the second act, and would have sung it acceptably but for her incessant tremolo. It is a pity that Signor Russitano's means are not equal to his intelligence, but his Canio, although lacking in physical force, is an interesting personation. The vocal honors of the performance, however, fell to Signor Ancona, whose singing throughout was enjoyable.

The cast of "La Navarraise" was the same as that of the first performance, and even if it had not been, the impression of Massenet's work is superior to any variations of interpretation.

Lord De Tabley.

From The Spectator.

His passion for solitude was the result of many converging causes. Brought up abroad till, I think, he was about twelve years old, and spending outside Cheshire, on account of his mother's health, many of his Eton holidays, he never acquired as a boy any strong affection for his magnificent place, and he did not grow up in much intimacy with the young men of his neighborhood. It was perhaps a misfortune for him that, if he spoke candidly, he might have had to answer a friendly host as Mr. Van Weyer did when he was asked what he would like to do: "Oh! thank you, I don't want to kill anything—not even time." He would perhaps have been happier if he had been more thrown for his amusements upon others. Highly gifted by nature, heir to a great position, deeply interested in all good things, alike benevolent and beneficent, he was sadly wanting in self-confidence. Always straining after an ideal that he could not quite reach, he was made wretched by not attaining it, when those around him were often admiring, and perhaps envying, his success.

Then, too, the cards of life fell badly for him in various ways, and the result of a natural disposition and some external circumstances was that a life which ought, one would have thought, to have been brilliant in the eyes of the world, no less than full of happiness to himself, was far from being either. When he was laid to rest, on Nov. 28, under the shadow of the beautiful little Church of St. Oswald's, near the home which he so seldom saw, a lyre of flowers, with one broken string, was placed upon his coffin. It was a happy and graceful fancy, a true emblem of a career which, tried by his own high standard, was very imperfect, but the performance of which appeared, and will always appear to his friends, far greater than it ever did to himself.

Board of Trade's Convention Committee.

The Committee of One Hundred on Conventions chosen by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the rooms of the board, 203 Broadway. Action will be taken with the object of securing the choice of New-York City as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY SUSTAINED

A United States Circuit Court Judge Decides that It Is Constitutional and Must Be Paid.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 18.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Pardee decided that the sugar bounty is Constitutional, and that the action of Controller Bowler in withholding the bounty was illegal.

The cases heard were those of Andrew H. May and the Realty Company, whose claims amount to over $500,000, and they were selected as test cases.

The matter will be immediately appealed to the Supreme Court, which, it is asserted, has agreed to facilitate the cases and render a decision in the sugar bounty matter without the usual delays.

ART NOTES.

—The London Daily News says that three monumental statues will soon be reared in Brittany. One will be at Lesneven, in honor of Gen. Le Flô, the other at Ploermel, in honor of Dr. Guérin, and the third at Dinan, in honor of Duguesclin. Tréguier must wait some time for a statue of Renan, his works being still under a cloud there. Gen. Le Flô was a Questor of the Legislative Assembly of the Second of December, and with M. Baze was clapped, on that date, into prison. He was sent as Ambassador to Russia by Thiers, and is reputed to have rendered important services in helping to prevent the military party at Berlin from making a second spring on France. Dr. Guérin has a great reputation at picturesque Roermel, famous for its "pardon," Le Flô's statue is by M. Peuch, a sculptor of great talent, and Dr. Guérin's by M. Baron, a Breton, who is young and gives high promise, he having this year won the Prix de Paris for sculpture. The Duguesclin statue is to be equestrian, but it is not yet decided what artist is to be employed in making it. The curious thing in connection with this last statue is that no part of France is so overrun with English as Dinan and its neighborhood. Dinan, St Servan and Paramé are almost English settlements.

—The Westminster Gazette (London) says: "The long-disputed question of the identity of the two 'Ambassadors' in Holbein's famous picture now in the National Gallery, is settled at last. By a strange and fortunate chance a fragment of a seventeenth-century manuscript has been preserved to us, which contains the whole history of the picture during the first 120 years of its existence. One of the personages is Jean de Dinteville, Seigneur de Polisy, Bailly de Troyes, Chevalier de l'Ordre du Roi—the Order of St. Michael, which he wears in Holbein's painting—who was born Sept. 21, 1504, and was, therefore, in his twenty-ninth year, or just the age required by the picture, at the time of his first embassy to England in 1533. The other is George de Selve, Bishop of Lavaur. He was one of six brothers, nearly all of whom attained distinction as Ambassadors. In 1526, at the early age of eighteen, he was appointed to the See of Lavaur, but he was not consecrated until 1534, when he was twenty-six. It follows from these dates that in 1533, the year in which he sat to Holbein, he was twenty-five years old, or precisely of the age recorded in the picture. His non-episcopal dress is explained by the fact that he was only consecrated in the following year, the same in which he was appointed Ambassador at Venice."

—To honor the memory and to make perpetual the life-work and purposes of the artist who painted "Breaking the Home Ties," a movement has been initiated to establish under the administration of the University of Pennsylvania a "Thomas Hovenden Students' Aid Fund." The boy leaving home, as portrayed in that memorable picture, needs the opportunities which an institution like the university can give, and which are given there year by year in greater measure. Our American social order, too, especially needs the service of trained and disciplined powers which may be acquired by our youth under university guidance. "Breaking the Home Ties," one of the best works of the artist, and a most appealing picture, was placed on exhibition at 904 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, on Monday, Dec. 9, remaining till Tuesday, Dec. 31, for the benefit of this Hovenden Memorial Fund.

Dickens's "Christmas Carol."

Charles Dickens the Younger in Good Words.

The Christmas book is, of course, the "Carol"—the first, and, with one possible exception, the best of the series—which has long ranked among the most universally popular of its author's works. Rarely has a book, which made so great an effect and took so high a place in public favor, been produced under circumstances of such high pressure and in so short a space of time. The "ghost of an idea," which, as Charles Dickens said in his preface, gave birth to "this ghostly little book," came to him during a visit to Manchester in October, 1843, and the story was completed before the end of November, the time available for its composition being such spare hours as were not actually needed for the two numbers of "Martin Chuzzlewit" then in progress. It was a tremendous piece of work, and was not without a remarkable effect upon its author, young and vigorous as he was.

Writing to Prof. Felton, after the book was published, he said: "Over which 'Christmas Carol' Charles Dickens wept and laughed, and wept again, and excited himself in a most extraordinary manner in the composition; and thinking whereof he walked about the black streets of London, fifteen and twenty miles, many a night when all the sober folks had gone to bed. * * * To keep the Chuzzlewit going and to do this little book, the 'Carol,' in the odd time between two parts of it was, as you may suppose, pretty tight work." To Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer he wrote: "I have been so closely occupied with my little 'Carol' (the idea of which had just occurred to me) that I never left home before the owls went out, and led quite a solitary life." The success of the little book was immediate and complete. "A most prodigious success—the greatest, I think, I have ever achieved," Charles Dickens wrote to Macready, and again to Prof. Felton; "Its success is most prodigious."

None Surpasses The Times.

From The Yonkers Herald, Dec. 6.

Among the many newspapers in the State—or we may say in the country—there is not one that surpasses THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Without any sensational attempts to command attention, or any braggadocio subterfuges as to its circulation, it contrives to keep its place as the head of the Democratic press. It owes its position simply to its clean Democracy, and we sincerely hope it long will continue to wield a journalistic influence which is second to none in the country.

A Choice Newspaper.

From The Mount Gilead (Ohio) Union Register, Dec. 11.

THE TIMES is a good, solid newspaper. It is not one of those newspapers which one week appear to be floating along on the highest waves and the next week may be found floundering about in the trough of the sea. No, THE TIMES may always be found sailing gracefully along over smooth sea, bearing a full cargo of everything that pertains to the creation of a choice newspaper.

Few Papers Rank as High.

From The Warsaw Western New-Yorker, Dec. 12.

Few papers in this country rank as high as THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It has for years had the reputation of being the most reliable of all American papers in its news columns, and of appealing to the better class of readers. Those desiring the best should consult the prospectus of THE TIMES in another column.

Gives the News Every Day.

From The Ellenville (N. Y.) Press, Dec. 12.

THE TIMES is one of the best New-York papers, and, because of its hard work for the cause, deserves the support of Democrats. It is a clean newspaper, which gives the news every day.

APPEALS TO SALISBURY

Robert Treat Paine Sends a Message to the British Premier

IN BEHALF OF THE PEACE SOCIETY

Declaration that America Wants Arbitration—Humane Society Protests Against War—Prof. Beale's Opinion.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The following cablegram was sent to the Marquis of Salisbury to-day:

Is it possible that Britain prefers war to arbitration? America wants arbitration and peace. Two nations, one people.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE.
President American Peace Society.

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Humane Education Society and Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals held to-day the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That while we can hardly believe it possible that in this year of our Lord a simple question of boundary line in Venezuela, South America, should lead to complications between us and Great Britain which could possibly be used to force our two great Christian nations into a deadly and destructive war, yet, in view of what has already been said and done in regard to this matter, we do, in behalf of over 23,000 Bands of Mercy we have caused to be established in our own and other countries, pray that every Christian Church shall awake, every pulpit speak out, and if the danger shall not then be clearly ended that union prayer meetings shall be held in every city and town to pray the God of battles to save us from such a terrible calamity.

Prof. Joseph H. Beale of the Harvard Law School, instructor in international law in the university, says, regarding President Cleveland's claim that the Monroe doctrine is a part of the international law, that this view is by no means tenable. In no sense could the Monroe doctrine be called a part of the international law. The Monroe doctrine, he says, is merely a line of political policy which has been adopted and followed in this country. That does not deny the wisdom of the doctrine at all. Nevertheless, the United States cannot maintain the ground that the Monroe doctrine is a fundamental principle of the laws that govern the intercourse and political relations of nations.

On the contrary, says the professor, it is the strongest theory of international law that one nation shall not interfere in the affairs of another unless the nation is directly concerned, and it would be stretching a point a great way to say that the United States has a direct interest in the controversy between Venezuela and Great Britain over a disputed boundary line.

Without giving his own opinion as regards this idea, but taking it for granted for purpose of discussion, the professor thinks that the Monroe doctrine is sound and that it can be stretched to cover the case of a strong European power in controversy with an American power over a pure matter of a boundary line. Having once decided, he says, that this controversy is possibly the case of a European nation trying to grab land rightfully belonging to an American people, the President has advocated the best possible plan—namely, the commission.

Gov. Greenhalge said to-day:

"I believe that the people of Massachusetts will heartily sustain the President in the course he has taken on the Venezuelan question. After exhausting all usual means to effect a settlement of the question in dispute, and failing to convince Great Britain of the fairness and justice of the contention of the United States, the attitude now assumed by the Administration is made necessary by every consideration of National honor, dignity, and self-respect."

Ex-Mayor F. O. Prince, a Democrat, said to-day:

"I think it is the worst piece of jingoism I have ever heard from a President or any man claiming to be a statesman. I regard it as a weak attempt on the part of President Cleveland to regain his lost popularity. Though it will split the ears of the groundlings, it will make the judicious grieve."

VENEZUELAN MINISTER PLEASED.

Gratified at the Stand Taken by President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, expressed himself as thoroughly gratified with the recommendations of the President, and is confident that the enthusiasm in Venezuela when the main points of the message are received there will be very great.

He considers as remarkable the deep insight into the question shown by the President, and can find no words strong enough to commend the masterly presentation of the facts of the controversy by Secretary Olney. In regard to the commission Señor Andrade believes it would be most welcome to Venezuela, a similar commission having been recommended by the representative of that country in London in 1886 to Lord Rosebery.

That proposition provided for eight or ten men of the highest technical attainments, including lawyers, to examine the legal portion of the controversy, and in case of failure of this commission to agree, the points it left disputed would be referred to arbitration.

The Minister thinks the commission suggested by the President could complete its labors without going to Venezuela in a few months, from material available in this country.

INDORSES THE MESSAGE.

Virginia House of Delegates Approves the President's Course.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18.—The House of Delegates to-day unanimously adopted a resolution upholding and indorsing President Cleveland in his message of yesterday, sustaining him in his position on the Monroe doctrine, and assuring him of the support of Virginia should it be needed.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 18.—Senator Daniel, who is a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day: "It is a grand message. I am delighted with it. It will be hailed all over the country with joy as a clear, manly utterance of the great American doctrine of Monroe; and all over the world it will be received and respected as the ultimatum of the great Western Republic that will have no 'ifs' to stand in the way of its manifest duty and its manifest destiny."

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 18.—Gov. Rich said to-day:

"While a dignified and just enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is to be desired and commended, I am not prepared to say that it should be enforced to the limit. The question now at issue is one which great powers can be depended upon to decide upon its merits without resorting to arms. As to making preparations in Michigan, I think that it can safely be postponed until the General Government indicates that active preparations are necessary."

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 18.—Judge Grosscup, in the United States court here to-day, enjoined the Grand Jury before discharging them to talk patriotism when they returned to their homes and urged them to stand by President Cleveland, although they might differ with him in politics.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 18.—Gov. McGraw said to-day that as a patriotic American citizen he heartily concurred in all the President had to say touching the Monroe doctrine and the Venezuela affair. He added that Lord Salisbury would no doubt have the fact impressed upon him most forcibly that the doctrine was a part of the international code.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 18.—Members of Company C of the Indiana National Guard, known as the Columbia Rifles, were mustered at their armory this morning and the President's Venezuelan message was read to them. The eighty soldiers greeted the message with cheers, and each one stepped to the front when asked if they were willing to defend the Monroe doctrine with their lives.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—The following is an extract from a letter which will reach President Cleveland to-morrow morning:

"The First Regiment Infantry, National Guards of Missouri, is a firm believer in the Monroe doctrine, and its officers and men request their Colonel to inform you that upon the first call to arms the First Missouri will respond 1,000 strong."

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 18.—The President's message and the correspondence which accompanied it, was about the only subject of conversation around the State Capitol to-day. Gov. Holcomb sent the following message of congratulation to President Cleveland:

"LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 18.

"To the President: In your firm stand favoring the enforcement of the principles of the Monroe doctrine you have the warm support of the people of Nebraska.

"SILAS A. HOLCOMB,
"Governor."

During the day Gov. Holcomb received messages from Grand Army of the Republic posts throughout the State, in which the members proffered their services in the event of war with England.

ALTGELD DOES SOME JEERING.

Illinois's Governor Has No Faith in the President.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 18.—Gov. Altgeld talked freely last night concerning the attitude of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan matter as shown in his message. He said:

"This message is a loud cry to Congress to help the Administration let go of a tiger's tail, and it shows clearly that the Administration is looking around for a hole in the fence to creep through in order to get out of the field in which it has been doing some grunting and a little rooting. This Venezuela boundary-line question is old. If there was any uncertain point connected with it, then the Administration should have gotten the necessary information before it made any protest to the British Government.

"Now, suppose a commission is appointed and it gets through the form of an investigation and then reports that the facts are in favor of England and that we ought never to have interfered and have no grounds for protesting, how will we then look in the sight of the other nations?

"And you notice the President asks that he be permitted to name this commission. Of course, he will name friends of his, and they will not report until he asks them to."

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Merchants, Board of Trade members, Judges, lawyers, and prominent men of the Chicago business world generally who were asked to-day for an expression of opinion regarding the message of the President to Congress spoke approvingly of the position taken by the Government and in the majority of cases indulged in enthusiastic praise. There were a few exceptions, but the criticism was actuated by partisan feeling. Among the leading Democrats identified with the party management in the State and county none could be found who would say for publication that they approved of the criticism of the message by Gov. Altgeld, and several were outspoken in declaring that the Governor acted ill-advisedly from a party standpoint.

Ex-Mayor Hopkins was credited with saying that the criticism would cost the Governor a renomination and retire him politically.

P. D. Armour said: "I think it is a very good message. I do not think we will have any war with England, as matters have not reached the point where they cannot be amicably settled, but if there is way I believe it would be thoroughly justifiable on the part of the United States. There are a great many of us Republicans who like Mr. Cleveland."

Marshall Field said: "Some one will have to back down in this international dispute. I need not say whether it will be the President or Lord Salisbury. Ex-Minister Lincoln says Lord Salisbury once offered to arbitrate the question. He may be willing to do so now."

Ex-United States Senator Charles B. Farwell said: "I believe Lord Salisbury should have acceded to President Cleveland's request for arbitration. President Cleveland has the courage of his convictions and I believe the Monroe doctrine should be upheld strictly in the present dispute."

LITTLE WAR TALK IN ALBANY

But Mr. Cleveland's Message Approved by All the Statesmen.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—There was not much war talk on Capitol Hill to-day. The statesmen who were found about the Capitol had read the message of President Cleveland on the Venezuela boundary question, in most instances, but did not care to give any opinion for publication.

Gov. Morton was early at his desk, and was kept busily engaged in conferences with Senators, State officers, and others who dropped in, and with the routine work of the department. He did not care to discuss the subject of Cleveland's message just at present.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals, who are putting in their entire time in order to close up the year's business before the retirement of Judges Finch and Peckham, felt that the subject was too serious a matter for discussion without careful inquiry.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton said he was pleased with the tone of the message. He said: "I agree with Cleveland this time. It is a dignified and strong message. I believe that it meets with the approval of the people and that they will support the President in the stand he has taken."

Prison Commissioner William J. Montange of Cortland said, "The message and statements are all right."

Senator Joseph Mullin said that he had been on the train since yesterday, and had not had an opportunity to read the message. He was, however, very glad to see a little life thrown into the Administration.

Baxter C. Smeltzer predicted that this move of President Cleveland would strengthen him for the nomination for a third term, and added: "This action will win to Mr. Cleveland every enemy of Great Britain."

Deputy Attorney General Frank M. Parsons said that he was very much surprised at the nerve evidenced by this message, and to that extent gratified. He said: "I believe that the matter should have received earlier attention by the President. I believe in the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine in every particular, and believe the authorities ought to be fully informed as to England's present vested rights in Venezuela before taking any positive action in the matter."

Deputy Hasbrouck said: "The Venezuelan question is one of boundary. I imagine that its solution by us as a nation largely depends upon the extent of territory Great Britain seeks to appropriate. The position of the Government in undertaking to satisfy itself of the rights of the parties before taking the position it means to maintain is strong and commendable. President Cleveland is to be congratulated that he permits the office of State to be dominated by Yankee patriotism."

Deputy Secretary of State Andrew Davidson says on the subject: "The re-enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine by President Cleveland is the first opportunity the American eagle has had to stretch its wings under his Administration. The message has the true patriotic ring. The flag and the principles it represents should be respected. If the facts and groundwork on which the President's message is based are undoubted—that Great Britain is attempting to take possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will—then the doctrine invoked fits and must be maintained."

MESSAGE READ IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

Buffalo Pupils Hear the President's Paper on Venezuela.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—Prominent men in this city are a unit in saying that President Cleveland's message was a patriotic communication, and that there is a menacing feeling in favor of war.

Mayor Jewett says it is a good, strong, manly document, and entirely justified by the situation.

Brig.-Gen. Doyle speaks ominously of the situation.

"It made my blood tingle," said ex-Mayor Bishop.

At the high schools the day was given up to the reading of the message to the pupils.

DR. MENDONCA DID NOT TALK.

Brazilian Minister Made No Criticism on Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—There was sent out from this city last night a dispatch representing several South American diplomatic representatives of prominence as having uttered opinions of a very unfriendly nature toward Great Britain in regard to its attitude in the Venezuela matter, but none of the diplomats was named.

Dr. Mendonça, the Minister of Brazil, says he desires that it shall be understood that none of the remarks anonymously quoted ought to be attributed to him, as he did not make any comments upon the subject to any newspaper representative.

The Brazilian Minister is a man of great discretion, whose opinion is highly valued by his associates in the diplomatic body. Some of the references in the dispatch referred to might be accepted without the explanation he makes as indicating that he was one of the authorities quoted.

For reasons that will appeal to any one acquainted with diplomatic usage he carefully abstained from making any statements regarding the controversy that could be construed by anybody into criticism, and he desires that his position in the matter shall be understood.

ARE IMPORTANT DEFENSES.

Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler Would Be Hard to Pass.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Dec. 18.—This fort would be an important point in the defense of New-York City.

Willet's Point, with Fort Schuyler on the Westchester side, defends the Long Island Sound approach to the metropolis. The waterway between the guns of the two forts is narrow, and any attempt to pass it would prove disastrous to a foreign warship. Besides the tons of iron that would be hurled against the sides of the enemy's ships, there are said to be submarine mines sufficiently powerful to blow the heaviest warship to atoms.

This station is the headquarters of the Engineer Battalion of the regular army. The engineers are the crack corps of the army, and in the event of hostilities would play an important part in the conflict. The men are taught in the schools of instruction here every branch of warfare, and could take command of companies of volunteer soldiers, and in a short time instruct them in the art of building spar and pontoon bridges, the sinking of underground mines, and construction of earthworks.

The drills are thorough. It is impossible to gain any information as to the defensive strength of the fort and the number of guns available at present. Outsiders are not allowed to descend into the interior of the fort. Men are always at work on the defenses, and, judging by the number of big granite blocks that have been used in the operations, it would take some time to make an impression on the place. The land approach to the fort has not been neglected.

THINKS ENGLAND IS RIGHT.

Prof. Moore, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, Talks of the Message.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 18.—Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia College, who was Assistant Secretary of State under James G. Blaine, who is a recognized authority on international law, and who has issued recently several pamphlets on the Monroe doctrine, said to-day that he believed England's position in regard to the boundary of Venezuela was the right one.

England, he said, seized the territory in dispute under the right by which unoccupied land may be claimed, and made it valuable. There is an unclaimed strip of land on the other side of Venezuela in every respect as valuable as that in dispute. England, Prof. Moore said, has twice established a boundary line, and in every way attempted to act fairly.

The sentiment aroused in America, he declared, is an almost insane one. There seems to be no reason on the part of England to war with America, he said, yet to maintain her self-respect she may be forced to it. Our naval men, he stated, all agree that we are in no position to cope with England upon the waters. Why America should forsake alliance with the Anglo-Saxons, her own kindred, and take up with those of Spanish descent seems to him incomprehensible. The Spanish are a treacherous race, unsettled and wavering, he said. The South American republics are continually changing their position, and if the United States intends to become their champion it will keep the country continually involved in diplomatic controversy with European countries. Prof. Moore says he is preparing a paper on the Venezuelan question.

President Cleveland's vigorous utterances are approved by men of all political factions.

OBJECTS TO MONROE DOCTRINE.

Ex-Premier Goblet Says It Is Unacceptable to Europeans.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Paris representative of The United Press to-day obtained an interview with ex-Premier Goblet, in which the ex-Prime Minister said with reference to President Cleveland's message to the United States Congress regarding the Venezuelan dispute that he considered the President's pretensions absolutely novel in the annals of diplomacy.

On the other hand, he expressed regret that England had refused to submit the boundary question to arbitration.

"During my Ministry," said M. Goblet, "France gave an example, by submitting her dispute with Holland regarding French Guiana to the arbitration of Russia and accepting without hesitation the decision, which was adverse to her."

"As regards the Monroe doctrine," continued the ex-Premier, "I can only say that it appears to be absolutely unacceptable to Europeans."

JULES SIMON EXPECTS NO WAR.

Holds that the Monroe Doctrine Is Not Applicable.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—In an interview to-day M. Jules Simon said that, nothwithstanding his sympathies with a sister republic of France, he could not see how the Monroe doctrine was applicable in the Venezuelan controversy.

Replying to a suggestion that President Cleveland's action was a political manoeuvre, he said that he thought that such a motive for the course followed by Mr. Cleveland would be unworthy of the President and degrading to the Nation.

He was convinced, he added, that a peaceful solution of the question would be found that would be honorable to both countries.

AT THE HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—James Tillinghast of Buffalo.

—WALDORF—Miss Clara Barton of Washington.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson of Detroit.

—ALBEMARLE—John E. Hudson of Boston and Congressman Franklin Bartlett.

—CAMBRIDGE — Herman Stump, United States Commissioner of Immigration.

—GILSEY—Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., and ex-Mayor James H. Manning and Erastus Corning of Albany.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, and Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore.

—MURRAY HILL—Count Arnous de Riviere and Viscountess R. Ogier d'Ivry of Paris and State Senators Joseph Mullin and F. D. Kilburn.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS

—RIGGS—E. P. Hutton, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—Mrs. L. Waterbury, New-York.

—PAGE'S—William W. Sniderly, New-York.

—HAMILTON—William J. Coombs, D. H. Mann, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—Mrs. James Rutherford, John H. Rutherford, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—E. N. Dodson, H. A. Keller, D. L. Wagner, C. A. Becker, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—Edgar S. Waltz, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Murphy, Brooklyn.

—COCHRAN—A. E. Spencer and wife, Mrs. M. A. Wood and daughter, Joshua Totten, New-York.

—EBBITT—Mr. and Mrs. William Rankin, R. H. Sircow, Brooklyn; C. H. Prentice and wife, E. H. Walton and wife, New-York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Merchants' Elevator Company of St. Louis has assigned. The assignment is regarded as a flank movement against Capt. S. D. Slattery, formerly the company's President, who is being sued by it for an accounting. The suit is for $150,000, but the claim was rated in the assignment as at $25,000. The claim of the Merchants' Elevator Company against Capt. Slattery is for $100,000 of bonds of the company.

—A deed of trust was filed at Laredo, Texas, by R. Morris, a dry goods merchant. He also has a store in Corpus Christi. Property valued at $105,000 was assigned to Isadore Polak of Corpus Christi. Among the preferred creditors are H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York; H. B. Claflin, New-York, and Bernheimer, Bauer & Co., New-York.

—Obed W. Wallis, a wholesale jeweler in the Columbus Building, Chicago, assigned yesterday. The assets are given as $15,000, and the liabilities $40,000.

At Flint's.

The attractions for the holidays are without number. Exceptional display. Exceptional prices. 46 West 23d St.—Adv.

AWAITING OFFICIAL NEWS

The British Government Not Regularly Informed.

COMMISSION MAY HASTEN A CRISIS

Its Arrival on the Guiana Border Liable to be Regarded as a Menace—European Views and Effects.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Marquis of Salisbury held the usual Wednesday reception at the Foreign Office to-day. The French, German, Italian, and Spanish Ambassadors, and the Austrian and Dutch Chargés d'Affaires were present. United States Ambassador Bayard was absent.

It is understood that the British Government has not been informed officially of President Cleveland's message in regard to the proposed commission in connection with the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and that Great Britain will follow the usual diplomatic course until overt action is taken by the United States.

The action of the House of Representatives in voting an appropriation for the expenses of the commission may hasten a crisis, but it is not expected that there will be serious developments until the commission shall have arrived in Venezuela.

Its presence on the Guiana border will constitute a grave menace, and the necessary instructions will be forwarded to the authorities to maintain the interests of Great Britain in Guiana.

It is the opinion in financial circles here that President Cleveland's message will render the placing of a new issue of United States bonds in London impossible.

A representative of The United Press interviewed a number of prominent Stock Exchange operators, from whom he elicited expressions of belief that the affair would not finally be serious, and that the fall of prices resultant from President Cleveland's message would not be permanent.

A number of politicians seen at the various Conservative clubs by The United Press representative maintained that diplomats, acting under the instructions of Lord Salisbury, had sounded the European powers during last Autumn, and prior to the dispatch of Great Britain's reply to Secretary Olney's note, with the result that the diplomats answered that all the powers having interests in America agreed with Lord Salisbury that the Monroe doctrine, as stated by Mr. Olney, did not possess any international authority.

All attempts to obtain from United States Ambassador Bayard an expression of his views in regard to President Cleveland's message or any other phase of the Venezuelan dispute have been fruitless. Mr. Bayard positively declines to say a word on the subject.

The first announcement in London of the communication of President Cleveland's message to Congress was made in a United Press dispatch to the Central News, the leading features of which the Central News immediately sent to the Foreign Office, whence they were at once transmitted to Lord Salisbury at Hatfield House over the Premier's private wires.

This was the first intimation that Lord Salisbury had had of President Cleveland's serious view of the Venezuelan situation.

The Premier and his secretaries were greatly concerned over the critical turn which the affair had taken and asked for further information, at the same time expressing their thanks to The United Press for its promptness in cabling the important news and to The Central News for its courtesy in placing it at their disposal.

The Queen started from Windsor for Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this forenoon.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—Liverpool cotton merchants say they do not regard President Cleveland's threats as an affair of importance, but only a recurrence of what had taken place before and was a bid for the Jingo vote.

An influential American acquainted with the trade of both countries—America and Great Britain—said he regarded the President's message as purely a party manifesto. The Americans, he said, did not dream of going to war.

GLASGOW, Dec. 18.—The consensus of opinion among the grain dealers of Glasgow in regard to President Cleveland's message is that if war should result, the American grain dealers will suffer most, as they will not be able to dispose of their surplus wheat, while Great Britain has other markets.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The Bourse here was somewhat affected to-day by the message of President Cleveland to the American Congress on the Venezuela-British Guiana boundary question. While it was not regarded by the operators that war would result between England and the United States, the feeling being that England would save her dignity without extreme measures being resorted to, it was thought, nevertheless, that the friction between the two countries would produce regrettable consequences.

ROME, Dec. 18.—Some alarm was felt on the Bourse here to-day as to the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The message of President Cleveland to Congress in regard to the differences with Great Britain in connection with the Venezuelan boundary trouble alarmed the operators on the Boerse here.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.—The Vienna Boerse, which has been unsteady ever since the recent crisis, was greatly affected by the message sent to the Congress of the United States by President Cleveland in reference to the Venezuelan boundary.

To Break the Endless Chain.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Suppose an act of Congress were passed amending the present law to provide that any greenbacks, Treasury notes, or silver certificates which were presented to the Treasury in exchange for gold should not be reissued, but canceled, would not this put an end to the "endless chain" by means of which the gold is taken from the Treasury? I venture to predict that, under the circumstances, very little paper money would be presented, and that gold payments to the Treasury would once more come into vogue. There would be no contraction, because the manifest advantages of the paper money, in the way of handling, &c., would be sufficient to cause persons to desist from attempting such contraction.

Of course, paper money which comes into the Treasury from sources other than for the purchase of gold would be issued as now. H. L.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1895.

AGENDA OF A BOOK LOVER

—Bergstrom, for whom there was nothing real, suffered from despots more terrible than tetrarchs, id est, capital letters. "You have the good fortune to express your ideas in a journal," he would say, "Will you not use your opportunity to deride the great importance that is attached to capital letters? Why write 'Historical Essays on the Art of Bookbinding' and not all the letters, except the first one, perhaps, in minuscule?" For a long time he insisted that the proof of the superiority of the French over all other nations was to be found in the fact that the French bibliographers avoided capitals with more audacity than all other bibliographers.

—Ahasuerus Fritsch, one of the most prolific writers of the seventeenth century, did not follow the example of his patron, the "Wandering Jew." He never budged from the States of Prince St. Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, whereof he was Councilor. He wrote about 200 books in Latin and German on jurisprudence, politics, and ethics. He wrote also a great quantity of volumes in condemnation of the abuses of bookmaking. There were too many books, his 200 and more books said.

—The first book on cider which was printed was published at Caen in 1588. The author was Julien le Paulmier, a physician attached to the Court of one of the two last Valois Kings. He cured himself, by drinking cider he said, of palpitations of the heart and hypochondria, contracted on St. Bartholomew's Day, when several of his friends were massacred. His work, "De Vino et Pomaceo libri duo," was translated into French in 1589.

Clerical Orders.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that clerical orders will be issued ordained ministers of the Gospel for the year 1896 under the conditions now prevailing. Clergymen who desire to avail themselves of this privilege should make early application to the nearest Pennsylvania Railroad ticket agent, in order that the orders may be issued before the close of the year.—Adv.

RECEPTION OF BROKERS AND CLERKS

Customs Men Enjoy Themselves—Collector Kilbreth Their Guest.

The reception given by the members of the Customs Brokers and Clerks' Association of the Port of New-York, in the Lexington Avenue Opera House last night, was one of the notable affairs of the season. About 400 persons were present, among them Collector J. T. Kilbreth, who remained only a few minutes; C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the Port; Harrison W. Gourley, Special Deputy Naval Officer; Walter H. Bunn, Appraiser of the Port; Joseph Biglin, Assistant Appraiser; Wilson Berryman, Deputy Collector, and the Deputies, Charles A. King, Thomas J. Dunn, and Frances S. McAvoy.

Among the prominent brokers present were William H. Stiner, Thomas H. Downing, Daniel W. Hainer, A. J. Hamilton, John W. Scardefield, Joseph H. Stiner, R. D. Jackson, Joseph Masters, John T. Rafferty, Anthony J. McCarthy, President of the association; Jean Massce, John J. Rooney, S. Ascher, Chauncey C. Ryder, Harry Robinson, Robert A. Henshaw, and Stephen C. Gellot.

The floor manager was George W. Henig, and he was assisted by John W. Scardefield and Charles L. Young. The members of the reception committee were Frank H. Bennett, Walter Travers, Daniel Bryant, Jean Massce, Richard Bonface, John Buckner, George F. Dougherty, Harry Robinson, and George Koefler. Joseph H. Stiner was chairman of the entertainment committee, and he was assisted by Thomas Plunkitt, Arthur J. B. Hughes, Isaac L. Newberry, and John J. Rooney.

Many of the present members, in 1887, organized, under the title of Custom House Brokers' Clerks' Association. This association was disbanded for about a year, but reorganized last August, under the present name. It has 100 members. The officers of the association are Anthony J. McCarthy, President; George S. Young, Vice President; Daniel J. Potterton, Treasurer; John T. Rafferty, Financial Secretary; Walter H. Stiner, Recording Secretary, S. William Gertzen, Corresponding Secretary. The Board of Directors is composed of Daniel Webster Haimer, Chairman; Samuel Stewart, Andrew J. Hamilton, Stephen C. Gallot, and Charles R. Keys.

A LUNCHEON TO MRS. U. S. GRANT

Several Social Entertainments Given in Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mrs. Sternberg, wife of Surgeon General Sternberg, gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. U. S. Grant. The decorations were in violet and white. White roses formed the centrepiece in a tall crystal vase, and corsage bouquets of violets were at each cover. The guests at table to meet Mrs. Grant were Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Brown, Mme. Romero, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Alden, Mrs. Charles E. Foster, and Mrs. Richard Parker.

The Cabinet circle is rejoicing this afternoon over the improved condition of the little daughter of Secretary and Mrs. Hoke Smith. Little Lucy Smith has been seriously ill for several days with membraneous croup, and an operation was performed yesterday on her throat with good results. To-day there is every prospect that she will recover.

Mrs. Audenried gave a luncheon to ladies to-day.

There were three débutantes ushered into society this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Langhorne presented their daughter, Miss Alice Langhorne; Mr. and Mrs. John Frederick Leech, their daughter, Miss Leech, and Mrs. Charles K. Collins, her sister, Miss Elizabeth Riley. Residential society was most interested in these débutantes, and the company at each house was large.

Mrs. Lamont and Mrs. Harmon received this afternoon, as they have all the Wednesdays of this month.

Found Seal in the Falkland Islands.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 18.—The fisheries authorities here have been advised that a Nova Scotia vessel, which was compelled to round Cape Horn, visited the Falkland Islands and discovered a herd of seals, from which 600 were captured. This has led to the supposition that the abandoned rookeries of the Antartic Ocean may in the lapse of years have become restored.

LOSSES BY FIRE

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 18.—When the through train on the Pennsylvania Railroad from Washington and Philadelphia was near Metuchen, between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in the Adams Express car. The car was completely destroyed, with its contents. The only thing saved was the express safe. The car contained express matter consigned to numerous Eastern points.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—Fire in the four-story brick building, 6, 8, and 10 Lock Street, occupied on the ground floor by Dormer & Co.'s fish market and on the upper floors by the Buffalo Mirror and Reading Company, did damage to the building and contents amounting to $10,000; fully covered by insurance.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., Dec. 18.—Tarman Brothers' flour mill, together with three grain warehouses, burned early this morning. One of the warehouses belonged to Atwood & Matthews. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by burglars.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 18.—Fire at Bowling Green early this morning destroyed the Christian and First Presbyterian Churches and the residence of Dr. J. N. McCormack, President of the State Board of Health. Loss $30,000.

VIENNA, Ill., Dec. 18.—Fire yesterday destroyed one-half of the business portion of this city, involving a loss of $90,000. Incendiarism is suspected.

Latest Arrival.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen Dec. 10, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 A. M. 19th.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Furs!—RELIABLE FURS FOR HOLIDAY presents; 20 per cent. less than up-town prices. BURKE, 210 Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. Chico, The new collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BUTLER—CRONKHITE.—Dec. 18, at Marylebone Parish Church, London, by the Rev. H. F. Gibson, assisted by the Rev. G. F. Holden, Frederick C. Butler, son of the late Dr. Butler of Winchester, England, to Helen, daughter of the late Charles Cronkhite of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BOMEISLER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, Rachael R. Bomeisler, beloved wife of Chas. M. Bomeisler, at her home, 165 West 58th St.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CATLIN.—On Dec. 18, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ernest L. Kinney, Lakewood, N. J., Clara Gregory Catlin, daughter of the late George Catlin, niece of the late D. S. Gregory of Jersey City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARSIDE.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., Dec. 18, 1895, Florence, daughter of William Briggs Garside, M. D.

Funeral services at 4 P. M. Friday. Train leaves New-York at 3 P. M. Burial at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

HINRICHS.—Entered into rest, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1895, Louisa A., wife of Charles F. A. Hinrichs.

Funeral services will be held at her late home, 367 Henry St., Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

HOGAN.—Suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., on Dec. 17, 1895, Sarah B. Inness, widow of the late John Hogan and daughter of the late John W. Inness.

Funeral services will be held from the residence of J. S. Hartley, No. 159 Grove St., Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 19, on arrival of train leaving New-York, foot of Barclay St., at 9:20 A. M., via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, where carriages will be in waiting. Interment Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RAPELYE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 18, 1895, Catherine Maria Rapelye, daughter of the late Jacob and Elizabeth Rapelye, aged 72 years 11 months and 18 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RICHARDSON.—Nina May, aged 19, daughter of Rosell L. Richardson, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1895, of pneumonia.

Funeral services at her late residence, 403 West 126th St., on Thursday, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Sherman, N. Y.

SIMPSON.—Entered into rest, Tuesday, Dec. 17, Edward Simpson, son of the late Edward Simpson.

Funeral services at his late residence, 34 Downing St., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock.

STOKES.—Suddenly, from peritonitis, Wednesday morning, Dec. 18, Emma Hartley, only child of James and Grace Hartley Stokes.

Funeral at convenience of family.

WALLACK.—Dec. 18, 1895, Mary Dewees, wife of Charles E. Wallack, daughter of the late Dr. Hardman P. Dewees.

Funeral services private. Burial in Greenwood.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,

Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 30 East 23d St.

MARRIED IN SPITE OF OPPOSITION

A Daughter of Capt. Cowles and Son of Admiral Ramsay Elope.

WINSTON N. C., Dec. 18.—A romantic marriage was celebrated here this afternoon. Miss Mary D. Cowles, daughter of Capt. C. D. Cowles of the United States Army, and George D. Ramsay, son of Admiral F. M. Ramsay of the United States Navy, both of Washington City, were the contracting parties.

Miss Cowles has been visiting relatives here several weeks. Mr. Ramsay arrived Saturday but the couple kept their proposed marriage a secret until to-day on account of objections on the part of Miss Cowles's parents.

Capt. Cowles was notified by a friend this morning by wire of the programme arranged. He telegraphed the friend to prevent the marriage, but it was too late.

The newly married couple boarded the same train for Washington that the father arrived on. Then everything was amicably adjusted.

Special Notices.

CHRISTMAS.

A large assortment of every variety of Music Box, including the elegant genuine Swiss

MUSIC BOXES,

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Thursday and Friday Evenings,

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NOW ON EXHIBITION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

This Evening and To-morrow (Friday) at 8 O'clock.

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366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

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DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S BIRTHDAY

Plymouth Church, He Says at a Reception, Has the Freest Pulpit in the World.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was sixty years old yesterday, and his congregation celebrated the event by having him as the guest of honor at a reception last night and telling him how much his work is appreciated. The reception was held in the lecture room of the church, which was tastefully decorated. A large oil painting of Henry Ward Beecher was wreathed with smilax.

W. V. Tupper presided and spoke of Dr. Abbott's work in Plymouth Church during a seven-year period. S. V. White, speaking of Dr. Abbott's career, said:

You have always been in favor of all that is good and pure and honest during your life. I should be glad to be able to say that the labors of such men as you for peace and truth were growing less. But I don't see it in that light. For on the day you are sixty years old the representatives of one Christian country are preparing to challenge another great Christian country over a boundary-line dispute, saying, "We will fix the boundary line for you, and if you don't let us do it we will lick you." No, there is work, plenty of work, for such men as Dr. Abbott, in helping to improve the conditions of National, State and Municipal Governments.

Prof. Truman J. Backus of the Packer Institute then spoke pleasantly of Dr. Abbott's pastorate in Brooklyn, and congratulated him on having good health. Prof. Rossiter W. Raymond also spoke, and then letters of congratulation were read.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott then stepped to the front and said:

I don't understand this. I have never understood it. I remember how, when I was a boy, I sat up in the gallery by the clock, looking down upon the congregation, and it seemed to me to-night as if I were a boy again. When I first began to preach I wondered why the congregation didn't thin out, and was always somewhat surprised when a large congregation was present.

I was told that it was a hard thing to go as pastor to a church, and follow such a man as Mr. Beecher. Well, I don't know; I think it is easier to follow a great man than it is to follow a little one. Still, it is hard work to preach and keep the congregation awake and attentive at the same time. But you never have to do that in Plymouth Church. Preaching there is hard work. What you give in spray is returned in drops; that's all.

I had an ambition to be a great orator, and I drew inspiration from Mr. Beecher. But I have given up the idea of being an orator, and really I don't like it if people say I have preached an eloquent sermon. I would rather have people say they have been helped spiritually, strengthened and comforted.

Half the success in preaching comes from successful listening on the part of the congregation. You have always been ready to follow, to take up, and to carry out good plans.

You have given me a free church and a free pulpit. I think the freest platform in God's world is in the Christian Church, and the freest pulpit in the world is the pulpit in Plymouth Church.

In front of the platform was a bronze statue of David, presented to Dr. Abbott by the Young Men's Association of the church. Dr. Abbott was greatly pleased with this, and called special attention to it.

He then shook hands with the large congregation, who congratulated him on his good health and his vigorous preaching.

REPORT ON THE BROOKLYN SUBWAYS

Commissioners Tell of Length of Wires and of Electricity's Effect on Pipes.

The Brooklyn Subway Commission has sent its report to Mayor Schieren. The Commissioners state that there are now in the city 20,371 miles of electric conductors, an increase of 3,599 miles during the year. They also report that the total length of wires underground or suspended beneath elevated railroad structures is 12,229 miles, an increase of 2,929 miles during the year. The length of conduits is 126 miles, and the length of single ducts 343 miles. The report says:

The work of extension of the telephone system during the year has been unprecedented, owing in part probably to the adoption by the company of cheaper rates for a certain class of service, such as the ordinary householder wants, and partly to the natural inevitable growth of the system. The growth is in a rapidly increasing rate.

Speaking of the effect of the electricity upon pipes, the Commissioners report:

The plan of local application recommended in the report of the electrician of the board was applied in several places in Third Avenue, where corrosion of service pipes had been unusually active. This section was resurveyed in May, and gave indications that the applied method had proved successful during the six months' trial.

It may be added that a more recent examination proved that pipes which were rapidly destroyed in the summer of 1894 are, so far as electrolysis is concerned, now in safe condition. The board has sought to avail itself of the result of experience with electric car lines in other American cities. Letters have been addressed to the municipal authorities of sixty-six cities of the United States. Replies were received from forty-five. Corrosion difficulties had been experienced in only ten.

All attempts to prevent injury to underground pipes are yet in the experimental stage. The usual way of ameliorating the difficulty is by improving the conductivity at the rail joint. It is easily made good enough temporarily, but after a few months it deteriorates rapidly.

The report will be given to Mayor-elect Wurster to help him in preparing his message.

Planning for a Convention.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.—The new National Party leaders are busy this week sending out letters of inquiry from their headquarters, 150 Fourth Avenue, to over 200 National leaders favoring the various political reforms demanded by the people. The questions are asked if Pittsburg would be a good place in which to hold a National convention, and if May 20, 21, and 22 would be suitable dates.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Richard L. Van Kleek died in his home in Gravesend Avenue, in the Thirty-first Ward, Brooklyn, yesterday, from paralysis. He was stricken Thursday while at dinner with his family. He was born in Albany County in 1839, and when four years old moved to Brooklyn. His father was the first rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Flatbush. He was graduated from the New-York University in 1858, and received his medical diploma in 1832. He was Health Officer of Gravesend from 1889 to 1890, and Postmaster from 1869 to 1889. He leaves a wife and two sisters.

—Mrs. Emily Finlay Ilsley, age forty-seven, widow of Francis G. Ilsley, and daughter of the late John Beekman Finlay of Saratoga Springs and New-York City, died at her home, 69 Plane Street, Newark, N. J. Mrs. Ilsley was closely identified with a number of Newark charities, having been a member of St. Barnabas's Hospital Guild and one of the managers of the Woman's Exchange. Mrs. Ilsley is survived by three children, Beekman Finlay, Francis Grenville, and Sarah Theodora. The funeral will be held from the House of Prayer Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—Mrs. Louisa A. Hinrichs, mother of Frederic W. Hinrichs, Register of Arrears of Brooklyn, died in her home, 367 Henry Street, that city, Tuesday. She was born in Brooklyn in 1818, and was married to Charles F. A. Hinrichs in 1842. Mrs. Hinrichs was thrown from a carriage eighteen years ago, and sustained injuries that made her permanently lame. She was a member of Christ Episcopal Church. Her husband and four children survive her.

—Abraham Rosenson, President of the Congregation Beth-Jacob, in Keap Street, Brooklyn, died at his home, 312 North Second Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday night. He was fifty-six years old. He belonged to the Seymour Club of the Fourteenth Ward, Montefiore Lodge, K. of H.; Macabee Lodge, Sons of Benjamin, and the Free Sons of Israel. He leaves a wife, three sons, and two daughters.

—John C. Roach died in his home, 306 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday. He was born in this city in 1816. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. He celebrated his golden wedding five years ago. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and was a Veteran Volunteer fireman. His widow and four children survive him.

—Alfred A. Arment died Tuesday evening in his home, 426 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. He was in the employ of the American Bank Note Company over twenty years, and was last employed in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, at Washington. He had not been able to take solid food for four months, and died, it is said, of starvation.

—Gen. Moses B. Walker, who did notable service in the Northern Army at Chickamauga, died at his home in Kenton, Ohio. He was born in 1818.

STRIKERS NOT SO RIOTOUS

Few Cars Run in Philadelphia Yesterday, However.

HEAVY POLICE GUARD REQUIRED

Mobs in Many Sections of the City —No Effort Made to Keep the Lines in Operation Last Night.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 18.—The second day of the street railway strike was comparatively quiet, in contrast to the violent outbursts of yesterday. Nevertheless, there were many violent scenes enacted.

The Union Traction Company only succeeded in running a few cars on the various lines, at long intervals and under a heavy guard of policemen. Before dusk the company withdrew what few cars it had out, and again to-night they are not turning a wheel, and thousands of persons were again put to the inconvenience of walking miles to their homes.

The police authorities claim to be fully able to cope with the strike, but, nevertheless, every preparation has been made to call out the militia in the event of the mob getting beyond the control of the city authorities.

While the rioting to-day was not so extensive as yesterday, there was an ugly spirit visible in the crowds at the streets, and it was noticeable that there were more men colleced than boys.

There are rumors that the traction company will consent to some adjustment of the strike, but these cannot be verified, and are probably not correct.

President Welsh of the traction company could not be found to-night, but a Director of the company stated in unequivocal terms that no compromise with the strikers would be made.

The saloons closed again to-night, at the request if the Mayor, and, as no cars were running, the streets were generally quiet, the only point where there seemed to be a likelihood of disturbance being at the car sheds at Kensington Avenue and Cumberland Street, where a threatening crowd gathered for a while.

The company started out a car on nearly every one of its lines at 7 o'clock this morning. Frim six to eight policemen were stationed upon the platform of these cars. As the cars went out of the sheds, the crowds hooted and jeered at the motormen and conductors, but offered no resistance to their prigress.

The first car sent out went over the road without molestation. As much of the trouble yesterday occcurred on Market and Chestnut Streets, the cars which were started on these lines, in addition to being protected by policemen on the platform, were surrounded by a guard of mounted policemen. As the day progressed the crowds on the various streets grew bolder.

The desperate element that every great city contains, and which only comes visibly to the surface in times of disturbance, was especially noticeable. These knots of scowling, depraved looking men collected especially along Market Street.

Market Street and the court yard of the City Hall were occupied at intervals by strong detachments of mounted police. In addition to the regular force, 376 special officers were sworn in, and the special officers of the American District Telegraph Company were notified to hold themselves in readiness to answer a call.

Despite the display of force, cars were not run oftener than an hour apart on any of the lines, and in some cases only a single car went over the route.

In Kensington the crowds gave evidence of an ugly temper. The tracks were blocked with all kinds of obstructions, and frequently when the police left a car to remove these obstructions, the mob would make an assault upon the car, and break the windows and beat the conductor and motorman.

The police had orders to show no mercy to the mob, and they clubbed them freely whenever they came in conflict with them. The same scenes were repeated in the northwestern section of the city, and in the southern section.

At Fifth and Moore Streets the mob was especially active. From a building operation near by Belgian blocks were secured and the track for a block was piled two feet high with these stones. An ice wagon happening along, the crowd added its load as a further obstruction to the stones.

One of the most exciting incidents of the day occurred on Market Street. A car was crawling slowly westward on that street at 3:30 o'clock. Eight policemen were on the car, and a detail of mounted policemen rode ahead and behind it.

The drivers of the drays and heavy wagons on Market Street are in sympathy with the strikers, and they did everything in their power, by getting on the track and otherwise, to impede the progress of the car. This gave time for the crowd to collect. At Ninth Street the mob surged out into the street and surrounded the car. The policemen opened a passage with their horses, as well as they could.

It was slow work, and finally, one of the crowd, bolder than the rest, threw a stone. It went through the window of the car, and was followed by a shower of stones and clubs. The policemen charged into the mob and drove them back, riding up on the pavement and forcing hundreds of women and spectators to take refuge in stores.

The fighting blood of the crowd was aroused, however, and it clung tenaciously behind the car. At Twelfth Street it closed in again and pressed so heavily upon the policemen that two of them drew their revolvers and fired into the air. This frightened the crowd and it fell back.

But it soon recovered its courage, and from Twelfth Street to Sixteenth Street, up around the public buildings, was a running fight between the police and the mob. At Sixteenth Street the crowd grew weary of the chase and fell away.

The strikers to-day attempted to inaugurate a parade, and about 200 of them marched down from Eighth and Callowhill Streets, where their headquarters are situated, to Market Street, and out that street. Opposite the public buildings they met a squad of mounted policemen, who charged into their midst and dispersed them.

As son as the mayor heard of this parading he issued an order prohibiting such demonstrations, and the strike leaders promised that no more parades should take place.

While a mail car was approaching the car shed at Kensington Avenue and Cumberland Street this evening it was set upon by a mob, and almost wrecked. Here, for the first time, the crack of a pistol was heard in the crowd, but no one was shot.

The attack upon the mail car drew a great crowd around the car shed, and for a time things bore a serious aspect. Open threats were made to burn the shed, and the police had their hands full in keeping the crowd within bounds. The mob melted away later, and the danger passed for the night.

Mayor Warwick and Director of Public Safety Beitler have not left their offices in the City Hall since last night. They are sleeping and eating there, and are in constant communication with al parts ow the city.

Two hundred clergymen held a meeting this afternoon and appointed a committee to nedeavor to persuade both sides to arbitrate their differences. The Christian League is also making strenuous efforts in the same direction.

The company brought a number of men here to-day from Baltimore, but the strikers met them at the station and persuaded them to return home.

The electricians and power-house men of the company are holding a meeting to-night. They may also strike in sympathy with the motormen and conductors.

The attacks upon the mail cars has aroused the United States authorities. United States Marshal Colesberry to-night advertised for men to act as Deputy Marshals. These deputies will be placed upon the mail cars with orders to protect them and see that they are not stopped.

The strike has brought out many queerlooking vehicles, and their owners are gathering in a harvest of nickels from the former patrons of the cars.

Whether there will be further rioting to-morrow is problematical, but the situation is certainly serious.

In the numerous collisions between the police and the crowds to-day no one was seriously hurt.

Custody of the Slack Children.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Judge Hagner of the District of Columbia Supreme Court this morning ordered an injunction to issue enjoining the institution and prosecution here or elsewhere of all legal proceedings respecting the custody of the Slack children until after the contest of their father's will shall have been determined, and attached an order leaving the children—two little girls—in charge of their aunt, Mrs. Perrine.

A Good Sense Gift.

No more desirable article was ever conceived for a holiday present than a Welsbach reading and sewing light. An article of use, a present of worth, a memento that will shed good cheer throughout the year. For any purpose where the maximum light is required at a minimum cost,

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A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

MacDuffie—Marbury.

The marriage of Miss Isabella Graham Marbury, a daughter of Mrs. Frances Ferdinand Marbury, to Rufus Latham MacDuffie was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation.

The chancel and altar were handsomely decorated with white and pink roses, chrysanthemums, and palms. On the altar rail were garlands formed of ropes of roses and smilax, and on the altar were golden vases filled with white flowers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, formerly of Trinity Church at Lenox, Mass., and now rector of the parish of the Church of the Incarnation. The best man was Jacob Wendell, Jr.

The ushers were Evert Jansen Wendell and Thomas W. Slocum, James A. Parker, Stacey C. Richmond, Alfred Page Emmons of Boston, George Blagden, Jr., John P. Denison of New-Bedford, Mass.; Robert Ames Faulkner of Boston, Benjamin P. Cheney of Boston, and William Armstrong Greer. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Hay of Washington, Miss Emily Hoffman of New-York, Miss Martha Brown, and Miss Ives. Miss Sard of Albany was the maid of honor.

The bride was given away by her grandfather, A. B. Stone. She wore a gown of heavy white satin, trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms. Her veil of point lace was fastened to her hair with a coronet of orange blossoms and a diamond ornament.

Chambers—Bowers.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18.—Miss Evangeline Marion Bowers was married last evening to Walter Albert Chambers of Dayton, Ohio, at the residence of the bride's father, James Bowers, 51 North Seventh Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stephen H. Granberry in the bay window of the front parlor, where a bower was arranged, over which hung a huge bell of green and white. All the floral decorations were of green and white, with Christmas holly twined throughout.

Miss Katharine Louise Bowers, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the Misses Katharine Lange Smith of Trenton and Grace Baylies of New-York were bridesmaids. Harry Leonard acted as best man. The ushers were Harry and J. Edward Bowers, brothers of the bride; Oscar Flash, and William Woodhull.

The bride wore a gown of heavy magnolia satin; her veil was of tulle, and her bouquet of lilies of the valley and Bride roses. The bride tossed her bouquet from the landing of the staircase, in sections, to the maids, who gathered below to catch "the rose of fate." A reception, at which there were 150 guests, followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers left for a tour of the South. They will reside in Dayton, Ohio.

Coburn—Decker.

Miss Emelie Augusta Decker, a daughter of Myron A. Decker, was married last evening at 8 o'clock to Walter Scott Coburn. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's father, 49 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

The drawing rooms were elaborately decorated with white roses and palms. The young couple stood in a bower of tropical plants and under a canopy of white flowers. The best man was Alfred Post Coburn, and the ushers were Edward M. Morris, Landon M. Lynt, Edward A. Barnum, and George F. Jacoby. The bride was attended by two little flower maidens, Edna J. Halsted and Helen Decker.

The bride was given away by her father. She wore a gown of ivory satin. On the skirt were flounces of point lace, and on the bodice were quantities of the same dainty material. The veil of tulle was caught with a coronet of natural orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. A small reception followed the ceremony.

Tripler—Ward.

Miss Florence M. Ward, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Ward of 174 St. Nicholas Avenue, was married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to Thomas Edgar Tripler, Jr., in Holy Trinity Church, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, trimmed with chiffon and lace. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. Her veil, of tulle, was secured to the hair by a diamond star, one of the bridegroom's presents.

The Rev. Arnold Redding of Tarrytown, N. Y., performed the ceremony. Charles William Tripler acted as his brother's best man. The ushers were Charles A. Matthews, Ernest C. Hunt, William P. Durando, Jr., and George Evarts. There was no reception.

Burt—White.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 18.—Miss Margaret White, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert White of Norwood Avenue, was married at noon to-day to Frederick Burt, son of United States Marshal Minton T. Burt of Newark, N. J.

The marriage took place at the bride's home, the Rev. William G. Russell, pastor of the Linden Baptist Church, Camden, N. J., officiating. The bride wore a traveling dress made of heavy blue cloth and Persian silk, trimmed with blue velvet and cream lace.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Burt, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Burt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Tucker, Joseph Burt, Miss Eva Burt, William Burt, and Miss Norma Tucker, all of Newark.

Morgan—Underhill.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 18. — Miss Ella J. Underhill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Underhill, was married this afternoon in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church to Albert Badeau Morgan of New-Rochelle. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy, rector of Trinity Church.

The maid of honor was Miss Carrie Underhill. J. E. Morgan, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Charles Varegan and C. H. Morgan.

The bride was given away by Thomas Underhill, her uncle. She wore white organdie over white silk. The maid of honor wore white silk.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will reside in New-Rochelle.

Barber—Bemiss.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The marriage of Miss Belle Cyrene Bemiss to George Holcombe Barber, assistant Surgeon, United States Navy, took place last evening in this city. This nuptial event was celebrated in all the splendor of a military marriage. The bride is the daughter of the late John Bemiss of Louisiana. The bridegroom, who was in full uniform, was attended by Past Assistant Engineer McAllister as best man. The only bridesmaid was Miss Louise Walker of Winchester, Va. After a reception the bride and groom started on a tour, to be gone several months.

Baldwin—Everett.

Miss Gertrude Everett, a daughter of William Watts Everett of Croton Falls, N. Y., was married yesterday at noon to Richard Baldwin, Jr., the ceremony taking place in the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton officiated.

Christopher C. Baldwin, Jr., the bridegroom's brother, acted as best man, and the ushers were Robert K. Everett, Alfred Meade, Jr., Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., and Worthington Dorsey.

Flower—Carr.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 18.—Gov. Carr and staff, together with many people from this State and Virginia, attended the marriage at Durham to-night of Miss Lida Carr and Henry Corwin Flower. The latter is of Kansas City. The bride is a daughter of Julian S. Carr, a tobacco manufacturer of Durham.

AN ADDITIONAL MESSENGER WANTED

Representative Quigg Advocates His Resolution in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Representative Quigg to-day spoke to the House in support of a resolution offered by him to authorize the appointment of an additional messenger for the reporters' gallery of the House.

This proposition, made at the request of the gallery, is to furnish the reporters' quarters, consisting of three large rooms, adjoining the seats, for the press, with an additional man in a gallery that had a messenger and a laborer when it was used by fewer than fifty men, and which is now daily used by about 200 men engaged in newspaper work.

Mr. Quigg briefly set forth the necessities of the case, and upon objection from Mr. Aldrich, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, who deprecates any addition to the House force, it was referred to the Committee on Accounts. The resolution will be considered at a meeting to-morrow, and will probably be reported and passed on Friday.

Missionaries Safe at Marsovan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.—United States Minister Terrell has received a telegram from Marsovan saying that the missionaries there are safe and are being protected by troops.

Loss of a Cotton Mill in Bolton.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Pickering's Victoria cotton mill in Bolton, Lancaster, has been burned. The loss is £30,000.

Minor Sporting Notes.

—Prof. George Wharton Pepper has resigned as one of the Directors of the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Horwitz was not chosen to succeed him, as it was expected would be the case, but the choice fell on Thomas Reath, '79, who was an oarsman of some skill. He and Louis C. Madeira were chosen members of the Rowing Committee.

—Francis M. Ware of this city is to act as judge of all except the jumping and Shetland pony classes at the Philadelphia Pony and Ladies' Saddle Horse Show, Jan. 3 and 4 next. Several New-Yorkers will exhibit in the twenty-six classes, three of which are for hunters. There are two classes for pony tandems and one for Shetland pony four-in-hands.

—Springfield (Mass.) people are very much disgruntled because the Harvard Athletic Committee has officially announced that there will never be another Harvard-Yale football match played "on other than college grounds." The annual football game there was always an oasis in the desert life of that Massachuseets town.

—In a football game between the members of the Faculty and of the senior class at Pardue University (Lafayette, Ind.,) on Saturday last Prof. Michael J. Golden had a leg broken at the ankle, while tackling Moraweck, the senior full back.

—So successful was the recent horse show at East Orange that the Riding and Driving Club has decided to hold another next May.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

5:50 A. M.—88 Sullivan Street; Mary Green; damage, $25.

7:30 A. M.—Sixty-seventh Street and North River; New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage, $100.

8:55 A. M.—24 Bedford Street; Owen McCall; damage, $500.

8:40 A. M.—260½ Bowery; Nicholas Galgano; damage, $250.

6:15 P. M.—201 Chrystie Street; Frank Redde; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—153 East Seventy-ninth Street; August A. Seligman; no damage.

8:30 A. M.—115 to 121 East Thirteenth Street; Joseph Scheuner; damage, $6,000.

A BATTLE AT PALMARITO

Spaniards Defeat Cuban Troops Thrice Stronger in Numbers.

MACEO, BONNI, AND PEREZ RETREAT

After a Fight of Seven Hours There Were Sixty-three Men Killed and a Few More Wounded on Both Sides.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The columns of Spanish troops commanded by Canella and Baquero, 1,100 strong, have defeated José Maceo, Bonni, and Periquito Perez, whose forces numbered 3,000 men, in an engagement at Palmarito.

The fight lasted seven hours. The rebels fled, leaving forty-six dead on the field and carrying off many wounded. The Spaniards, who stormed the positions occupied by the rebels, lost seventeen killed and fifty-three wounded.

AN ITALIAN CHAMBER QUARREL.

Crispi Censured by Deputies About Credits for Abyssinian War.

ROME, Dec. 18.—The Budget Committee to-day proposed to the Chamber of Deputies that that body accord the credits asked for by the Government to defray the expenses of the campaign in Africa.

The proposition gave rise to a vigorous debate, in the course of which ex-Premier di Rudini declared that the credits asked for were not sufficient for the carrying out of Prime Minister Crispi's programme. The ex-Prime Minister vindicated the course of his own Cabinet in keeping the peace with Abyssinia.

Deputy Cavallotti, the leader of the Radical Intransigeants, accused Premier Crispi of pursuing a grandiose policy, and urged the Chamber not to vote confidence in the Government. A division of the Chamber will be had on the credits question to-morrow.

REPORTS AGAINST ARMENIANS.

Sublime Porte's Version of Disorders at Arbendil and Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"On the 13th instant a collision took place near Souchehri between two detachments of soldiers and the Brigand Daniel Tchazch and his accomplices, who murdered Essad Effendi, Mudir of Bahder, his two companions, Nedjib Effendi, substitute to the Solicitor General of Cara Hissari Charki, one gendarme, and some other Mussuimans. Said brigand and six of his accomplices were killed, four others were arfested, and the remaining one is being searched for.

"The Armenian insurgents of Zeitoun attacked by night the village of Arbendil, the inhabitants of which had to escape. The Armenians carried away with them the cattle, burned five houses, and wounded one person. On the following day they attacked Geuertel."

Relief Fund Committee's Receipts.

The following additional contributions have been received by the Armenian Relief Fund Committee:

R. A. Henry	$5.00
Through the Rev. E. R. Williard, Akron, Ohio	15.00
First Presbyterian Church, East Orange, N. J.	39.00
Mary E. Zeigler	1.25
Ella Dieckes	1.00
Bloomington Christian Church, Stouffville, Ontario	10.00
G. J. Gore and family	6.00
St. Michael's Church, city, (additional)	1.00
H. L. H. Ward	11.00
The Rev. R. Swain	10.00
Mrs. T. C. Jay	10.00
Blairstown (N. J.) Presbyterian Church	75.00
"H. D."	10.00
The Rev. Reese F. Alsop	11.50
B. G. Northrop	5.00
Arthur B. Jennings	1.50
St. Christopher's Chapel, New-York City	17.89
Mrs. H. F. Bisnop	3.00
"W. H. A."	1.00
First Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore	48.00
Miss E. Compton	2.00
Nelson Taylor	10.00
John McCleery	5.00
The Rev. R. G. Keyes	5.00
Through The Churchman	36.00
Anna C. Benedict	15.00
"Cash"	28.00
Through St. James's Church, New-York City:	
George A Hearn	100.00
H. B. Dominick	25.00
Julia Bedell	50.00
Ellen P. Kellogg	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald N. Houton	20.00
Mrs. A. V. Smith	10.00
Miscellaneous	242.40
Previously acknowledged	2,986.45
Total	$3,840.84

Contributions should be sent to Spencer Trask, Treasurer, 27 Pine Street, New-York City.

Death of Prof. Antonio Gallenga.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Prof. Antonio Carlo Napoleon Gallenga died at Chepstow, Monmouthshire, yesterday morning. He was eighty-five years of age.

Gallenga was a revolutionist of 1831. He lived in exile in France and the United States, and became an ardent partisan of Mazzini. The mission to kill Charles Albert was allotted to him, but he failed, and went to London, where he obtained the Chier of Italian Literature in the University College. He returned to Italy in 1848, became Chargé d'Affaires for Piedmont, at Frankfort, and, from 1854 to 1864, a member of the Piedmontese and Italian Parliament. He was a writer for The London Times from 1859 to 1883. He published in 1855 and 1856 a "History of Piedmont," in three volumes, which the Mazzinians criticised severely. He accompanied Victor Emmanuel to Berlin and Vienna in 1874. He was the author of several essays, poems, and historical studies.

Two Clyde Shipbuilders Secede.

GLASGOW, Dec. 18.—Two large Clyde shipbuilding firms have seceded from the union of the shipbuilding masters and announced that they will reopen their yards upon the terms demanded by their employes, who have of late been locked out in pursuance of the agreement between the Clyde and Belfast master shipbuilders, the latter of whose employes are on strike.

Session of the Prussian Landtag.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Prussian Langtag has been summoned to assemble Jan. 15.

INSPECTORS TO BE TRIED TO-DAY

Alleged Long Island City Election Frauds to Receive Attention.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 18.—The indictments found against Elias V. Merikle, Leonard Tracy, and H. J. Blanc, three of the four Election Inspectors in the First District of the Fourth Ward in this city, who are charged with having made a false return of the vote for Mayor in their district, will be called for trial in the County Court, before Judge Garretson, to-morrow morning. John Gunther, the fourth Inspector, has not been found.

The indicted Inspectors are to be defended by Francis L. Wellman, formerly Assistant District Attorney of New-York.

County Judge Garretson rendered a decision to-day sustaining the demurrer entered to the indictment found against City Clerk Thomas J. Murphy, who was charged with willful violation of the election laws in connection with the canvass of the returns filed from the Second District of the First Ward. Mr. Murphy, it is alleged, credited John P. Madden, the Jefferson candidate for Mayor, with 175 votes in that district, while he received only 125.

The City Clerk was arraigned in court again this afternoon to plead to a second indictment found against him in connection with the canvass of the votes. He was held in $2,000 bonds. A demurrer was entered to the indictment, and it will probably be argued after the trial of the Inspectors.

Forest Fringe Violet, The F.F.V. of perfumes. In dainty case, $1.00. "Just like a bunch." At dealers, or direct DAVID S. BROWN & CO., New York.

DODD, MEAD & CO.'S HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Joseph Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle.

Being the text of the play as acted by Mr. Jefferson, now for the first time published. Illustrated with many drawings and photogravures of scenes in the play, five of them from paintings by the actor himself. Issued in three editions at $5.00, $10.00, and $25.00, respectively. A charming memorial of this world-renowned play and actor, with an introduction by himself.

An Illustrated Edition of Christie Johnstone.

By Charles Reade. With 10 full-page photogravures by Wilson de Meza and George Bardwell. Small octavo, $2.00. Also a limited edition of 100 numbered copies, with plates on satin, $5.00, net.

The Romance of Prince Eugene.

An idyll under Napoleon I. By Albert Pulitzer. With 12 full-page photogravure portraits. Elegantly bound, 2 vols., $5.00. Also a limited large-paper edition, with special features, and very elaborately bound. 2 vols., $12.00, net.

A Doctor of the Old School.

By Ian Maclaren. Chapters taken from "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," and profusely illustrated from drawings by Frederick C. Gordon, made at "Drumtochty." With an introduction by the author specially for this edition, $2.00.

The Stories of the Wagner Operas.

By Miss H. A. Guerber. With portrait of Richard Wagner and 11 full-page illustrations. $1.50.

Austin Dobson's Poems.

New and beautiful edition of these delightful verses. In two volumes. With etched portrait of Mr. Dobson by Wm. Strang, and 7 full-page etchings by Lalauze. First edition limited, and issued in four styles at $5.00, $10.00, $15.00, and $20.00, respectively.

Rosina and Other Poems.

By Austin Dobson. With 50 illustrations by Hugh Thomson. Cloth, full cover in gold, from designs by the artist. $2.00.

Two Seasons in Switzerland

By Dr. Herbert Marsh, R. N. Profusely illustrated from photographs of Swiss scenery and characters. $3.50.

Edmund Spenser's Epithalamion.

A sumptuous edition of Spenser's famous marriage poem. With over 50 illustrations in black and white by George Wharton Edwards. Each verse framed in a rich ornamental border and accompanied by a full-page design. Printed on Imperial Japan paper and bound in vellum and full gold. $7.50. L. P. edition, $15.

Idyllists of the Countryside

By Geo. H. Ellwanger. Containing "The Wand of Walton," "Gilbert White's Pastoral," "The Landscape of Thomas Hardy," "Afield with Jefferies," "The Sphere of Thoreau," "A Ramble with Burroughs." $1.25. Large paper edition, limited, $5.00, net.

Charm and Courtesy in Letter Writing.

By Frances Bennett Callaway. This little volume is composed in a literary and sympathetic spirit, and is not a book of forms. $1.00.

For sale at all bookstores, and in their Retail Department, by

Dodd, Mead & Company,

Fifth Avenue and 21st Street, New-York.

REVIEW OF THE SIXTY-NINTH

First Since the Command Was Restored as a Regiment—Colors Presented by Grand Army Men

The first review since the Sixty-ninth was restored to the dignity of a regiment was held at the armory last night. The drillroom was filled with soldiers, and their men and women friends.

The regiment first formed in sixteen file front, paraded in line, was reviewed in line of masses by Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and staff, and again formed in line for the presentation of service medals and colors.

Col. George Moore Smith commanded. The first battalion was under Capt. Thomas F. Lynch of Company K, as Acting Major, and Lieut. D. J. Dowdney, as Adjutant, and the second was commanded by Capt. Charles Healy of Company I, Acting Major, with Lieut. A. G. Griffin as Adjutant.

The first battalion was made up as follows: Company B, Capt. Edward T. McCrystal; Company D, Capt. William Desmond; Company E, Capt. John O'Brien; Company I, Lieut. Pentony. The second battalion had: Company A, Capt. Michael Lynch; Company C, Lieut. Quinn; Company G, Capt. Michael Spellman; Company K, Lieut. Daniel McCarthy.

Long-service medals were presented by Gen. Fitzgerald as follows: Majors E. Duffy and D. C. McCarthy, and Sergt. J. Gleason, each for 25 years' service; Band Leader William Bayne, for 20 years' service; Capts. J. O'Connell and M. Lynch, Quartermaster James J. Ward, and Lieut. P. Farrelly, 15 years; Capts. Thomas F. Lynch, E. T. McCrystal, First Sergt. T. J. Coleman, and Sergt. J. J. O'Gara, 10 years.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, on behalf of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, presented the regiment with colors. Col. Smith made a responsive speech.

All the members of Gen. Fitzgerald's staff were present. They were Lieut. Col. Stephen H. Olin, Major C. Lawrence Perkins, Major Robert V. McKim, Major Paul Dana, Major A. P. Montant, Major David Crocker, Major Henry S. Van Duzer, Major Avery D. Andrews, Capt. W. E. Roosevelt, and Capt. Oliver Harriman, Jr. Father Bernard J. Brady, Chaplain of the regiment, was also present.

The regiment was complimented by Gen. Fitzgerald and others on the skill with which it performed the various manoeuvres.

PLATT MEN CLAIM 87 VOTES

Will Not Be as Strong in the County Committee as They Pretended—The Padded Rolls.

As a result of the Republican Assembly district conventions for the election of delegates to the Republican County Committee for 1896, the Platt crowd is claiming 87 votes against 45 for the anti-Platt men. The total number of delegates to the County Committee for next year will be 132. The Platt people will control the committee and elect Edward Lauterbach President if they want to, but they have not done as well in the conventions as they pretended they would do.

It is plain from the result that not all the delegates to the Republican National Convention from the local Congressional districts will be elected by the Platt men.

It is probable that the anti-Platt men will soon call for a purging of the rolls. The Platt men have confessed that these rolls need purging, and it is difficult to see how they can refuse the demand for a reconstruction of the enrollment. If they allow it, there will be more anti-Platt delegates

THE HEBREW FAIR.

It was fraternity day yesterday at the Hebrew Fair. The various orders have been in sympathy with the work of the Alliance and Institute, and the closest feeling exists between them. The attendance of the orders was very large. The Mount Neboh lodge sent a delegation of fifty-eight, which marched through the building, led by the band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

The best evidence of fraternity interest was given in the contest for the gold Bible, which is to be given to the most popular congregation or lodge. The contest settled between the Bnai Brith and the Mount Nebo lodge. The votes were run up from 200 to over 1,000. The Mount Nebo delegation was largest, but each of the other contestants had a band of pretty young women and energetic men, and large sums were gleaned from enthusiastic members.

One of the interesting events was the close of the contest for the most popular author. The contest settled between Mrs. Frances Heilman, Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, and Miss Helen Gray Cone, who

At the Temple Emanu-El.

had 133, 108, and 30 votes, respectively, at the close of Tuesday night's balloting. Last evening each of these had an enthusiastic corps of friends who worked for her. As the contest neared its close excitement ran high, and two policemen were required to keep the crowd from the blackboard. A double eagle from some friends gave the honor to Mrs. Meyer, who had 438 votes. Mrs. Heilman had 276, Miss Cone 239, Mrs. Isabel Hapgood 39, Bret Harte 16, Mrs. Oscar S. Straus 14, Richard Harding Davis and Edward Eggleston 10, Eugene Coleman Savidge 7, William Dean Howells 6, Lawrence Hutton and Ruth McEnery Stuart 1 each. Miss Ray Rosenheimer presided over the contest.

Miss Bessie Tyree and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen of the Lyceum company visited the theatrical booth late in the evening and attracted much attention. Miss Frohman was also assisted by Miss Ernestine Lambert; Miss Alice Davis, Miss Olive May, and Miss Hilda Stitch. To-day Miss Agnes Booth, Miss Nancy McIntosh, and Miss Alice Fisher will assist at this booth.

During the evening the band of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum alternated with the Victor Herbert Orchestra. This band, composed entirely of boys under fourteen, played with skill a number of popular airs.

Max Meyer, one of the boys at Booth 8 of the Technical Institute, has sold his invention of an electrical dynamo. Solomon Diamond, aged fifteen, and Harry Robinson, Abraham Rice, and Harry Levy, aged sixteen, are working at different trades in this booth.

President Frederick A. Burnham of the Mutual Reserve Fund Insurance Company, yesterday sent to Mrs. Oscar S. Straus a check for $500 in behalf of the company.

Miss Maxine Elliott was at the doll booth yesterday. Mrs. Lewis May was present at the candy stand for the first time in several days. Mrs. J. L. Buttenweiser was also at the candy stand.

The income Tuesday was larger than that of Monday, being $7,085.56, making the total for the fair $124,917.58. The candy stand led with $883.30, the Temple Beth-El had $500, and the Mount Sinai Auxiliary Society and Ladies' Hebrew Orphan Asylum $300 each. Yesterday's attendance was larger than that of Tuesday. Purses seemed more open, and it is expected the returns will be correspondingly heavy.

For to-day the officer of the day will be Samuel L. Shafer. The programme will be very interesting. It is legal day, college day, and Harlem day, all in one. The ladies of the Temple Israel of Harlem expect their booth, on the right side, near the theatrical booth, will be a centre of attraction.

The most popular college is to receive a bust of Homer, and the representatives of the various institutions will be there with colors freely shown. Among the guests at the Aguilar table will be the Dean of Barnard College, Miss Emily J. Smith, and Dr. and Mrs. Edward Eggleston.

The cigar and tobacco booth enjoyed an unusual amount of patronage last night. The Turkish embellishments of the chibouk and the attractive young ladies in charge seem to have a particular charm for young and old men who are fond of a quiet smoke in the "dulce far niente" style. Imported cigarettes, cigars, and liqueurs were here dispensed by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wertheim, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Schifer, Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Hochstadter, and others.

The booth of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will be in charge of the men of this organization to-night, who will on this occasion relieve the ladies from the duties incumbent on them during the beginning of the fair. During the evening the Rev. Dr. Herman Kohn will read a poem of Mauritz Oppenheim's paintings of scenes from the life of the Israelites.

The following prominent women assisted at the various booths last evening:

Mrs. David Hunsky, Mrs. Isador Metzger, Mrs. D. F. Hays, Mrs. A. Mosbacher, Mrs. M. H. Harris, Miss L. Finn, Mrs. C. Landauer, Mrs. J. Levy, Miss J. Stiller, Miss Gertie Levy, Mrs. M. Meyer, Mrs. M. Stern, Miss Hilda Mllius, Miss Daisy Mllius, Miss Malvina Newman, Miss Rose Englander, Miss Grace Stone, Miss Ella Newman, Miss Blanche Silverberg, Miss Fannie Lyons, Mrs. Hyman Sonn, Mrs. Henry Sonn, Miss Minnie Childs, Miss Florence Childs, Mrs. Max Kaufman, Mrs. S. M. Mandel, Miss Sophia Doctor, Mrs. A. L. Cashiand, Miss Carrie Doctor, Mrs. M. Hayman, Miss Ray Fox, Miss F. Bandler, Miss D. Ladinski.

Mrs. A. E. Isaacs, Mrs. J. Marcus, Miss J. Manheim, Miss R. Wilner, Mrs. K. Rutenberg, Mrs. S. Marks, Miss Della Freund, Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, Miss Blanche Moses, Miss Clara Gruntal, Miss Lena Davidson, Miss Stella Rosenthal, Mrs. Harold Nathan, Miss Ella Waxelbaum, Mrs. Lewis May, Mrs. J. B. Blumendale, Mrs. Fred Jacobi, Mrs. A. Stienar, Miss M. Fisher, Mrs. S. Lansburg, Miss Irene Shefton, Miss Addie Shiffer, Mrs. D. Banner, Miss Gertrude Ahrens, Mrs. L. L. Hoffman, Mrs. Louis Goldsmith, Miss Emma Goldsmith, Miss Bessie Leinhart, Miss Alice Dittenhoefer, Miss Ada Solomons, Mrs. I. Spiegelberg, Miss Addie Moses, Miss Helen Hawthorne.

Mrs. Alexander Rich, Mrs. Benjamin Klopfer, Miss Sarah Hyamas, Miss Sadie Shrier, Miss Rosie Meyer, Miss Nettie Galinger, Miss Zippora Freund, Miss Ray Kaufman, Miss Ray Foise, Miss Alice Goldsmith, Mrs. L. Pearlman, Mrs. W. Gardner, Miss A. Hentheim, Miss F. Taussig, Miss B. Amsen, Mrs. David Kahn, Mrs. H. Cohn, Miss B. Smith, Mrs. Flora Kahn, Mrs. E. Davis, Mrs. S. Altmeyer, Miss Hinda Korn, Miss Julia De Young, Mrs. Bendet Isaacs, Miss Tillie Endel, Miss Tessie Kessel, Miss Emma Jerkowski, Miss Laura Jerkowski, Miss Carrie Werner.

Mrs. S. Weinhandler, Mrs. P. Shimel, Mrs. J. Freund, Mrs. Simon Ellinger, Mrs. Moses Goldberg, Mrs. H. Rosenberg, Mrs. S. Marks, Mrs. H. Meyer, Mrs. L. Meyer, Mrs. J. Haas, Mrs. S. Simons, Mrs. O. Wise, Mrs. A. Wise, Mrs. H. Herchkowitz, Mrs. S. Wise, Miss Mamie Rosett, Miss Ella Wise, Miss Pauline Meyer, Miss Bella Roeder, Miss Miriam Roeder, Miss Blanche Neuberger, Miss Helen Scheider, Miss Grace Altman, Miss Isabel Roeder, Miss Ida Clemons, Miss Leone Kleinert, Miss Helen Scheuer, Miss Mamie Unger, Mrs. S. Dobbin, Miss Zippa N. Freund, Miss Helen Hornthal, Miss Clara Kahn, Miss Nina Meinhard, Miss Ophelia Meinhard, Miss Bessie Butzel, Miss Florence Butzel, Miss Annie Fischlowitz, Miss Belle Fischlowitz, Miss Rose Levy, Miss Gertrude Harff, Miss Jennie Cohen, Miss Birdie Kayton, Miss Martha Steinweg, Miss Alma Steinweg, Miss Etta Cohen, Miss Hattie Hirsch, Miss Rosalind Goldsmith, Mrs. R. Rosenberg.

LAST WEEK OF
The
Great Hebrew Fair
at
Madison Square Garden,
December 9 to 21, (inclusive.)
For the Benefit of
THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE
and
The Hebrew Technical Institute.
EVERYTHING FOR SALE.
Concert every afternoon and evening by GILMORE'S 22D REGIMENT BAND, Victor Herbert, Conductor.
Some of the principal features are:
Art Gallery, Flower Booth, Candy Stand, Doll Show, Theatre Ticket Office, Edison's Laboratory.
Single Admission, - - 25 Cents
Season Ticket, - - - - $1.00
Open afternoons from 2:30 to 5, and evenings from 7:30 to 11.
Madison Square Garden transformed into
"AN ARABIAN NIGHT."

WONDERFUL EXHIBITS OF DOLLS.

Miniature Houses and Their Occupants at the Hebrew Fair.

Adults who attend the fair may find their attention taken by the art gallery, the autograph books, the theatrical booth, or the fancywork booth, but parents who take their little daughters are likely to be surprised by the eager remark, "O mamma! look at the dolls!" and to follow the direction of the girl's glance to the booth of the Kindergarten Association. This is under the direction of Mrs. Leopold Wallack, assisted by Miss Maria Davis, Miss Gertrude Wallack, Mrs. Arthur S. Levy, and others.

The booth is in the left centre of the hall, adjoining the book booth. Herr Froebel's portrait looks down upon the display, framed in 490 small paper stars, folded by the children of the Broadway and Jefferson Street Kindergarten. His motto, "Let us live with our children," is underneath this, and above are several hundred exhibits of kindergarten work—sewing, plaiting, and folding done by children under six years of age.

Animals and flowers are outlined with colored worsteds. Curious geometrical figures, little mats, and other useful things are woven with vari-colored paper strips. Spades, picks, umbrellas, even animals, are folded from a single piece of paper. Two small dollhouses are furnished throughout with these folded articles, even the chandeliers being made with bronze paper.

These, however, are merely the exhibits. The articles on sale are well calculated to delight any little girl. Everything pertaining to a doll's wardrobe is to be found there—tiny shoes, jaunty hats, caps, and bonnets, opera cloaks, and baby clothes.

The dolls themselves are of every color and range in value from the plebeian doll of 10 cents to the richly dressed, ultra aristocratic Marie Antoinette doll in its cape of crêpe du chine. There are a baby doll, dressed in real baby clothes, a Salvation Army doll, a negro nurse doll, with a small baby; an Indian squaw doll, and Chinese and Japanese dolls. Some are dressed in the height of fashion. Arnold, Deutsch, Bloomingdale, McCreery, La Paix, Halsey, and Connelly are among the famous costumers who have used their art in the interest of charity.

From the display three things are usually chosen as subjects for admiration. One is the bicycle doll, dressed in the latest Parisian cycling costume of brown and astride a real bicycle fit for a girl of six. The doll itself is enticing to a child, but the wheel is an additional attraction, which lends zest to the contest for it.

The Herty Brothers' doll-house is a work of ingenuity. It stands over three feet in height, and is of two stories, with parlor, library, dining room, bedroom, and bathroom. In each of these rooms, in miniature, is everything necessary for comfort. In the hall are hatrack and shaded lamp. The parlor has easy chairs, sofa, piano, and "cozy corner." The dining room has china closet and a buffet, with table neatly laid for four. The library contains a desk, reading chairs, and a case of books. The bedroom has a bed with a canopy, and a cradle. The bathroom has a tub and tiled floors. The other floors are inlaid. The house is lighted by incandescent lamps, blown in miniature. Real glass is in the windows, and rich curtains hang over them.

The Altman Marie Antoinette doll, standing three feet high, faces the diamond sunburst. In all but the features it is a counterpart of Mrs. James Brown Potter in "The Queen's Necklace." The genuine Marie Antoinette wig, the train and cloak of royal blue velvet and sable, the real lace falling from the throat, the point lace handkerchief held in one hand and the fan in the other, are parts of the pretty whole.

A mother whose dress and manner betokened a comfortably filled purse yesterday asked her little daughter in which contest she would rather take a chance. The little one went first to the Marie Antoinette doll, then back to the dollhouse, then back to the bicycle girl. She hesitated long over the decision and at length her mother was compelled to buy her a chance in each.

COLLEGE CYCLING LEAGUE

Believed that the Proposed Association Will Soon Be Formed.

IS NOW REGARDED AS A NECESSITY

The Advent of the Safety Wheel, Says Coates of Pennsylvania, Made a Cycling Union Desirable Years Ago.

The proposed intercollegiate cycling association is very likely to be in full operation before the 1st of next May. Not much is heard of the movement nowadays, but it is making progress, nevertheless. It will be remembered that the Columbia College Athletic Union sent a circular to all of the leading institutions of learning throughout the country, asking for opinions on the advisability of forming such an association. Replies have been coming in slowly, but each shows the desirability of such a plan, and at the same it seems evident that in due season every one of the larger colleges will be represented in the proposed organization.

Many prominent people interested in college sports agree that the association is a necessity. George M. Coates of the University of Pennsylvania sums up the situation very clearly. He says: "For a number of years the bicycle race at the intercollegiate championship games has been more or less of a farce. It has become notorious that the best riders are not, as a rule, the ones who win. The reason for this lies in the fact that running and bicycle riding, although at first demanding the same conditions for a fair test of ability, have now become widely separated sports on account of the safety wheel, pneumatic tires, and, as a consequence, greatly increased speed.

"For a number of years the intercollegiate record for the two-mile bicycle race stood at 6:01. It was made on Berkeley Oval, on one of the old type of high wheels, and at one time was a very fair record. A man on a solid tire high wheel, going at that rate of speed, had no difficulty in making the turns. But a safety wheel, in spite of its name, is a much more unsafe wheel for racing purposes, so that when the Intercollegiate Athletic Association in 1892 made the bicycle race a race for safety wheels only, the immediate effect was a faster race, indeed, but a more dangerous one.

"Beginning with that year, every meeting has been the scene of falls and accidents. In 1892, in the final heat of the bicycle race, in which six men were riding, the three best racers fell on the last lap, leaving the contest to the three slower ones. In 1895 these falls were almost duplicated, and last year, in thirteen trial heats, there were seven spills, and in one of the heats every contestant fell. This two-mile race has degenerated so much that it is the custom to loaf for a mile and a half and then to sprint the remainder of the distance, thus making it in reality a sprinting race. In this way last year such good men as Elliott of Harvard and Baxter of Columbia did not qualify, although they have both broken the intercollegiate record. The reason was that they are strong riders and suited for the long distances, but are by no means good sprinters.

"If the league is formed, it will probably provide for these different classes of riders. The scheme will, in all probability, be a success, and the first intercollegiate bicycle tournament ever held, it is to be hoped, will take place some time in May. Pennsylvania is heartily in favor of the plan."

It is very likely that a meeting of the cycling representatives from the different colleges and universities will be held in this city in February, and that the association will then be formally organized.

BECKWITH IS SCRATCH MAN.

Will Concede Points to All Contestants in Kings Countys' Pool Tournament.

Eleven men have been handicapped in the club pool tournament of the Kings County Wheelmen, which began on Tuesday evening, and the prospects are bright for a very entertaining series of games. Play will end on Feb. 26. Beckwith, who is by long odds the best player in the club, if not the best among the wheelmen in the metropolitan district, is the scratch man. He earned the title of club champion last year, and appears to hold it safe this season. The handicaps of the other men are as follows: McLaren, 5 balls; Hart, 5; O'Hanlon, 8; Blakeman, 8; Martin, McGee, Boyes, and Wood, 10 each; Needham, 15; Chase, 20. The schedule of games is as follows:

December—20, McGee vs. Boyes and McGee vs. Wood; 27, Wood vs. Needham and Wood vs. Chase.

January—3, Beckwith vs. O'Hanlon and Beckwith vs. Blakeman; 7, Blakeman vs. Martin and Blakeman vs. McGee; 8, Boyes vs. Wood and Boyes vs. Needham; 10, Hart vs. O'Hanlon and Hart vs. Blakeman; 14, Martin vs. McGee and Martin vs. Boyes; 15, Beckwith vs. Needham and Beckwith vs. Chase; 17, Hart vs. Boyes and Hart vs. Wood; 21, McLaren vs. Blakeman and McLaren vs. Martin; 22, O'Hanlon vs. Wood and O'Hanlon vs. Needham; 24, Martin vs. Wood and Martin vs. Needham; 28, Beckwith vs. Martin and Beckwith vs. McLaren; 29, McLaren vs. Boyes and McLaren vs. Wood; 31, Hart vs. Needham and Hart vs. Chase.

February—4, Hart vs. McGee and Hart vs. Martin; 5, Blakeman vs. Boyes and Blakeman vs. Wood; 7, McGee vs. Needham and McGee vs. Chase. 11, Beckwith vs. Boyes and Beckwith vs. Wood; 12, Needham vs. Chase and Boyes vs. Chase; 14, O'Hanlon vs. McGee and O'Hanlon vs. Boyes; 18, Blakeman vs. Needham and Blakeman vs. Chase; 19, McLaren vs. Needham and McLaren vs. Chase; 21, O'Hanlon vs. Chase and McLaren vs. McGee; 25, McLaren vs. Hart and McLaren vs. O'Hanlon; 26, Martin vs. Chase. Each game will be at 50 points.

THE GREENWICH RACING TEAM.

Owen, Hedstrom, and Henshaw Prominent in the List of Prize Winners.

The racing team of the Greenwich Wheelmen made a record second to but one, that of the Harlems, in the metropolitan district during the last season. The list of individual wins reads as follows: Owen, 15 firsts, 9 seconds, 4 thirds; Hedstrom, 8, 18, 5; Henshaw, 7, 18, 12; Thompson, 3, 6, 6; Green, 4, 5, 2; Whelpley, 2, 2, 1; Ford, 2, 0, 2. The total number of prizes won by the team is 149.

Several of the above men hold important records, Owen, Hedstrom, and Henshaw being the most prominent in this respect. Early in the season Owen broke the track record at South Orange by doing a mile in 2:17 1-5. He is also credited with the indoor championship of the National Guard.

At the meet of the Mercury Wheel Club, at Flushing, L. I., on Sept. 21, Hedstrom got a special prize for making the fastest mile (2:16 3-5) of the day. He has two State championships at two thirds of a mile, and, with Henshaw, holds the half and mile world's tandem records, unpaced, Class A.

Henshaw won a first prize in one of the relays of the 150-mile race promoted by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and is the acknowledged champion of his club.

Next season the Greenwiches hope to make a better showing. There will be several new men on the team, but they are said to be first-class racers.

Cycling on the Circle.

It was stated yesterday on what is regarded as reliable authority that the Park Department will not accede to the request made by the wheelmen that the "circle" be devoted to their exclusive use. The circle is situated on the west side of Central Park, near One Hundred and Fourth Street, and is a mere roadway, one-fifth of a mile in circumference, but with a little outlay could be made a fine speedway for cyclists. At the present time the surface is rather rough, but it is nevertheless very popular with the pedalers, who are permitted to ride there, as elsewhere in the Park, at the rate of speed prescribed by the ordinance.

THE PARKS HAD "GOOD EYES."

Won Two Games in the Bank Clerks' Bowling Tourney Last Evening.

There was plenty of old-time "rooting" at the tournament games in the Bank Clerks' League, at the Horatio Street alleys, last evening, but the only team to receive much benefit therefrom was that of the Park National. The bowlers representing this bank had their "good eyes" with them, and toppled over the pins so nicely that a double-headed victory was their reward. If all the members of the Hamilton team had rolled like O'Shaughnessy, the tale might have been a different one so far as the Parks are concerned.

The first game of the evening was between these teams, and the Parks won in a walk—750 to 620. O'Shaughnessy was in rare form; he got 214, the top score of the evening, and threw out his chest like a champion. This score quite overshadowed the other individual efforts, the next highest being 187, made by Wright of the Mercantiles.

Some of the bad luck which has hovered over the Mercantiles since the tourney began was dispelled in the second game, in which that team met the Hamiltons. Grant and Powers both had rabbit feet, and to the mystic force of these harmless-looking things was their great victory credited. The Mercantiles not only won with a big margin to spare, but placed the best team score of the evening to their credit. The figures were 778 and 701.

The prestige of the Parks must have rattled the Mercantile men a bit in the final game, for the latter did not show anything like the form displayed in the second contest. They lost by the score of 770 to 648. Grant's work in this game was very good, and he tied "his man." The Parks are now second in the tournament, and the Citizens' Savings in third place. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PARK NATIONAL.				HAMILTON BANK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terwilliger	3	8	176	O'Sh'gn'sy	5	5	214
Major	0	8	160	Mooney	0	2	101
MacDougall	0	8	159	Willis	1	1	99
Farrier	1	5	141	Groo	2	0	98
Miller	0	4	114	Dike	0	4	108
Total	2	33	750	Total	8	12	620

FRAMES.

Park	89	153	229	309	385	448	520	601	682	750
Hamilton	49	122	176	252	316	373	442	508	557	620

Scorer—W. H. Mackey. Umpire—C. S. Archer, Jr.

SECOND GAME.

HAMILTON BANK.				MERCANTILE BANK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
O'sh'g'n'sy	2	4	149	Wright	3	5	187
Mooney	2	4	138	Cummings	2	2	128
Clark	2	4	147	Powers	4	1	131
Willis	1	5	154	Grant	4	2	167
Dike	1	4	183	Miller	1	8	170
Total	8	21	701	Total	14	18	778

FRAMES.

Hamilton	57	133	192	240	328	404	457	526	599	701
Mercantile	60	139	238	326	379	484	544	629	718	778

Scorers—W. H. Mackey and C. H. Gillespie. Umpire—C. S. Archer, Jr.

THIRD GAME.

MERCANTILE.				PARK NATIONAL.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Wright	1	4	129	Terwilliger	3	1	138
Cummings	2	2	123	Major	1	5	140
Powers	0	1	89	M'Dougall	8	3	142
Grant	4	2	182	Farrier	3	6	182
Miller	0	3	118	Miller	4	3	168
Total	7	12	648	Total	14	18	770

FRAMES.

Park	84	153	235	308	391	457	532	619	703	770
Mercantile	49	112	176	248	321	385	448	509	583	648

Scorers—C. H. Block and William H. Mackey. Umpire—C. D. Dike.

PEQUODS NOW LEAD.

Won Two Games from the Bushwick Wheelmen in Long Island Tourney.

Much excitement prevailed at the games of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Tuesday night, as the Pequods and Bushwicks were tied for first-place honors. The Pequods won both games with ease, ending the first half of the tournament. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PEQUOD.				BUSHWICK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Baker	1	4	138	Terry	2	7	176
Niles	2	5	156	Rudd	3	1	113
Ettinger	4	2	152	Dixon	1	3	126
Forrest	1	7	166	Langenman	1	4	124
Carr	3	3	158	Morgan	0	8	108
Total	11	21	765	Total	6	18	647

SECOND GAME.

PEQUOD.				BUSHWICK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Baker	1	4	130	Morgan	3	3	148
Niles	3	2	135	Rudd	2	2	129
Ettinger	3		xon	2	5	156	
Forrest	3	4	162	Foust	0	3	112
Carr	2	3	136	Terry	1	2	115
Total	12	16	714	Total	8	15	660

Mosher Sprains His Ankle.

Howard Mosher, the celebrated cruck skater, is laid up at Storm King, his home, with a sprained ankle. The accident happened yesterday as Mosher was practicing sprinting. He uses long Norwegian racers that are totally unfit for spurting, and, the front of the blade catching in a crack, he was thrown forward violently and the steel snapped like a pipestem.

The mishap will be the cause of Mosher having to lay off for some time, therefore his match with "Joe" Donohue is for the present declared off.

BUILDING FULL OF PLASTER FELL

Charles Schutt Fatally Injured When 35,000 Tons Burst Their Shell-like Storehouse.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 18.—A building owned by the Rock Wall Plaster Company, at Seventh and River Streets, collapsed tonight under the weight of 35,000 tons of plaster, crushing an adjoining building and fatally injuring Charles Schutt of 72 Jefferson Street.

The collapsed building was only a shell built on piles for the storage of plaster, which is kept in bags. There were nearly 35,000 tons of plaster in the shell to-day, when the schooner Susan P. Thurlow arrived from Canada with another load. When 500 tons more had been hoisted into the shell the side bulged out and fell, with a large quantity of the plaster, upon a one-story frame building adjoining, which was used by the Pocahontas Coal Company as an office, crushing it to the ground.

Charles Schutt, a tallyman, was at the door, about to enter the office, when the accident happened. He was buried under the wreck. Laborers employed on the pier speedily cleared away the debris and rescued Schutt, who was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. He was unconscious, and his injuries are fatal.

TWO MEN HOLD UP A STAGE NEAR GREENE

The Driver Resists and the Horses Run Away from the Robbers.

MIDDLETOWN, Dec. 18.—A special from Greene says the stage which runs between Greene and Bainbridge, and which is due in the former place at 6:50 o'clock P. M., was held up by two men last evening a mile and a half west of Coventry.

E. C. Smith, the driver of the stage, saw the men coming down the road and had nearly stopped his team when one of the men seized the horses by their heads. The other highwayman said something about the mail, but as he spoke with a strong foreign accent Smith could not understand him.

Smith fired his revolver in the air, and the man standing beside him also drew a revolver and fired twice at Smith. One of the bullets passed through the cover of the stage, within about six inches of Smith's body, and the other punctured the back part of the stage.

The horses were frightened by the shooting and ran away, leaving the highwaymen in the rear. Smith arrived in Greene at 7 o'clock.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS STRONG

Buyers Holding Their Purchases in Anticipation of an Advance.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 18.—There was no special feature to the mining stock market to-day beyond a confirmation of its strengthening tone. Buyers and sellers were too far apart, and the volume of transactions was not large. The high-priced stocks are being rapidly absorbed, and are not again offered on the market, being held for strong advances. The brokers are not plunging, and seem to be buying almost exclusively for their customers.

Harry A. Lee, Commissioner of Mines for the State, has his entire force at work in the Cripple Creek district gathering accurate data. His office contains considerable valuable information at this time, which is available to the public for its protection from wild-cat schemes.

NO PARDON FOR JOHN BARDSLEY

Pennsylvania Board Refuses to Release the ex-Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 18.—John Bardsley, the imprisoned ex-City Treasurer of Philadelphia, whose application for a pardon was argued before the Board of Pardons today, was refused a pardon this evening.

May Remit Customs Fines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Attorney General Harmon has rendered an opinion widening the immediate jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury over the remissions of fines, penalties, and forfeitures in customs cases. The opinion is to the effect that when the penalty accruing upon any one invoice in an entry is less than $1,000, the matter may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury without the intervention of the United States Courts.

Lieut. Prague Probably Insane.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—It is stated authoritatively in this city by a member of the court-martial which recently sat at Fort Sheridan in the case of Lieut. Prague, charged with shooting at Col. Crofton, with intent to kill, that the defendant will in a few days, by an order from Washington, be removed from Fort Sheridan and committed to the insane asylum at Washington. This means, of course, that the verdict of the court-martial was that the Lieutenant was insane.

Fire in Gen. McAlpin's House.

SING SING, Dec. 18.—A fire started this afternoon in the attic of Adjt. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin's home, Hillside. It was caused by rats nibbling parlor matches.

A hole was burned in the roof. The loss is small.

RACING CASES ARGUED

The Percy-Gray Law Attacked and Defended Before Justice Ingraham.

HORSE RACES ARE NOT LOTTERIES

Distinction Between Private and Public Betting—Briefs Handed Up and the Decision Was Reserved.

The actions to prove the Percy-Gray racing law constitutional or unconstitutional were advanced a stage yesterday. Justice Ingraham, in the Chambers of Oyer and Terminer, listened to the arguments in the habeas corpus proceedings in the cases of Samuel R. Lawrence and Joseph Sturges. Mr. Lawrence is the President of the Westchester Racing Association, and was arrested at the last meeting on a warrant sworn out by the Anti-Gambling League on Oct. 17 for contriving a lottery, poolselling, and maintaining a nuisance at Morris Park.

Joseph Sturges, who is a bookmaker for Orlando Jones, was arrested at the same time for feloniously engaging in bookmaking. At the time of his arrest he had in his possession a book with memoranda of bets made and cards on which the names of the horses, jockeys, and odds against them were printed and written. These were seized as gambling paraphernalia. Several other officials and bookmakers were arrested at that time. The race-track people said that they wanted a decision in the matter, and it was agreed by the counsel for each side that all but the two cases argued yesterday should be dropped, and these two brought before the courts in the proper way.

Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay was present on behalf of the people, and he was aided by Benjamin Steinhart, who represents the Anti-Gambling League. Col. Lawrence was represented by Joseph S. Auerbach, Elihu Root, and John M. Bowers. The last two were also present in the interest of The Jockey Club. De Lancy Nicoll represented Joseph Sturges. It was a tedious day, each lawyer making a long argument, the proceedings lasting from 10:30 o'clock until nearly 5 o'clock, with a short recess for luncheon.

Mr. Auerbach opened the proceedings by narrating the history of the cases, and then made a long argument. He maintained that Col. Lawrence had been guilty of no offense. He characterized the people's case as having been backed up by a crowd of disappointed gamblers. Then he went into the history of the Percy-Gray racing law and tried to show by argument that it was constitutional and that racing for a sweepstakes was not a lottery. He quoted freely from English and American decisions on cases that would apply to those under consideration.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay contended that horse racing was a lottery. Justice Ingraham interrupted Mr. Lindsay and said: "It is idle to talk about horse racing being a lottery. A lottery, as every one knows, is where everything depends upon chance. A horse race depends upon speed, or strength or endurance, and there cannot be two things further apart than a horse race and a lottery."

"But," said Mr. Lindsay, "I have decisions to show that a horse race is a game of chance."

"Oh, you can show decisions to prove anything," said the Justice. "To say that a horse race is a lottery is an absurd misuse of the English language."

Elihu Root, who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention when the clause to prohibit gambling and bookmaking was added to the Constitution, explained how the clause was passed, and read extracts from the address issued by the delegates to the convention to the voters. He said that the Constitution was amended in reference to poolselling for the purpose of doing away with taking the money from clerks and others who could ill afford to lose money. Poolselling, he said, had become a lottery, and many were led into the temptation of risking their money in horse racing that there was certainly an element of chance, as there was chance in insurance or any other legitimate business. All business had some chance in it, but racing was not a lottery. The Westchester Racing Association was not run to make money. Certain fees were charged for necessary expenses, but the object of the association was to promote and encourage the breeding of good horses. There were no profits made from the Morris Park race track, and the association had nothing to do with poolselling in the sense that poolselling was a public nuisance.

Mr. Nicoll, on behalf of Joseph Sturges, contended that there was no possible evidence that he was a bookmaker, according to the legal definition of the term, and, even if there was, that was no violation of the law.

Justice Ingraham remarked that the recording of one or half a dozen bets did not make a man a bookmaker, and, even if it should be shown that he was a bookmaker and that his acts were unconstitutional, there was no statute on the books for his punishment. The Legislature ought to have fixed the punishment, he said the Judge. They might have made it anything from forfeiture of the bets to death by electricity."

Later on Justice Ingraham remarked that he supposed that private betting was betting between persons known to each other, and public betting was transacted between strangers. He did not think that it was illegal for a man to make a bet with one whom he knew, although no money was passed between them. He said that he thought such a transaction was within the law.

Lawyer Steinhart contended that the Percy-Gray law was unconstitutional. He argued that racing for stakes or purses was just another term for poolselling. A man entered his horse in a race and paid an entrance fee. He took a chance in a pool, just as much as a man who bought a pool on a horse in a race or who backed a horse at certain odds with a bookmaker.

At the close of the arguments, Justice Ingraham took briefs from each of the lawyers and said that he would render a decision later.

Whatever the decision may be, the case will be appealed, and will be argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court next month.

Steinitz Beats Pillsbury.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—At the St. Petersburg Chess Club the third series of games which completed the first round of the international chess masters' tournament was commenced yesterday, and was finished in the early hours of this morning, when the following results were arrived at:

Steinitz (white) defeated Pillsbury in a defense, after 60 moves.

Lasker (black) defeated Tschigorin in an Evans's gambit, after 25 moves.

The score now stands as follows:

	Lasker.	Pills-bury.	Stein-itz.	Tschi-gorin.	Total Won.
Lasker	....	0	1	1	2
Pillsbury	1	....	0	1	2
Steinitz	0	1	....	0	1
Tschigorin	0	0	1	....	1
Total lost	1	1	2	2	6

Athletes' Suspensions Raised.

The Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union at their recent annual meeting suspended all those who were directly or indirectly connected with the annual boxing and wrestling championship meeting held in Pittsburg last March. It was understood, however, that all of those who were suspended who forwarded to the Amateur Athletic Union a statement showing that they were not financially interested in the tournament would have their suspensions lifted. The following gentlemen have forwarded the necessary evidence to clear them of improper connection with the tournament, and their suspensions have been lifted: Messrs. John M. Welsh, Pittsburg; A. R. Cratty, Pittsburg Chronicle; Charles B. Power, Pittsburg Leader; Joseph Wellschek, Philadelphia, and Frank P. Mitchell, Philadelphia.

The best values in town in Carpets & Rugs. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AVE.

Sporting Goods.

Indoor Games For Christmas.
Chess, Checkers, Dominoes, Backgammon, Cards, Dice.
EASTERN AGENTS FOR
Kalamazoo Duplicate Whist.
Combination Sets. Fourteen Games. Just the present to make.
Thousands of Other Suitable Presents.
Skates, Sleds, Boxing Gloves, Footballs, Indian Clubs, Dumbbells, and Uniforms for all Athletic sports.
Boys' Pneumatic Bicycles, Wooden Rims, Price, $25.00.
A. G. Spalding & Bros.,
126-130 NASSAU STREET.
Up-town Depot, Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, and 33 West Forty-second St.

Bicycles.

2,000 BICYCLES, $22 up.
Nothing better for holiday presents. 800 Juvenile bicycles; pneu. tires, ball bearings, regular $40 bicycles; sale price $22 each. Larger sizes $25, $29. Ladies' and men's regular $100 bicycles, $37.50, $30, and $40. 800 second-hand ladies' and men's, $15 to $25. We defy

A LOW WATER PRESSURE

Stubborn Fight to Put Out a Fire in a Warehouse.

WOOSTER STREET BUILDING WRECKED

Not Until Chief Bonner Called for More Pressure Were the Flames Extinguished—Big Force of Engines Called.

Fire started in the northwest corner of the fourth floor of a big double warehouse building, running from 105 to 111 Wooster Street, at 9:20 last evening. An alarm was sent out by a policeman, and a half-dozen engines responded. Just as the firemen thought they had the flames under control, they burst forth from the heart of the building.

A second alarm was sent out, and again the firemen, reinforced by four more engine companies, attacked the flames. They beat them back, and again they burst forth. More alarms called reinforcements from every section in the lower half of the city.

At one time it appeared as though the flames must win. The water pressure was so weak at the height the hose was worked that the streams were ineffective through a single nozzle, and the keeper of the reservoir at Central Park, notified by telephone, had to increase the pressure before the efforts of the firemen showed any results. Twenty-five engine companies, two water towers, and a dozen Siamese hosepipes poured water onto the fire.

The firemen were beaten back from the fire escapes, and some of the hose was scorched by the intense heat, when suddenly the increased water pressure doubled the effect of the men's work. For ten minutes the force battled hard, and finally extinguished the flames.

The whole top of the building from the third floor was a mere skeleton. Below that line, however, so carefully had the three-score Fire Patrol men, who were summoned early, done their work that the flames had not penetrated, and the only damage was from the flood of water.

The building wrecked by the flames has 100 feet frontage on Wooster Street and runs half through the block toward South Fifth Avenue. On either side of it are fire-proof buildings, and in the rear is a mass of Italian tenement houses. Four business firms occupied the warehouse. On the top floor, the sixth, were Piddian & Wormser, manufacturers of infants' underwear. On the four floors below them were D. E. Sicher & Co., who are also underwear manufacturers. The ground floor was occupied jointly by Nathan Hutkff, glass merchant, and Morris A. Magner, "the Art Manufacturing Company."

The fire started in the rear of the premises of Sicher & Co. It had probably been smoldering for hours when the policeman saw it flaming from one of the corner windows over the tenements. He rang an alarm, and in less than a minute the firemen were at work. Their journey had been short, for the headquarters of Engine Company No. 13 is only two doors away, and within a few blocks are three more engine houses.

When they arrived the firemen did not think much of the work before them. They ran in a few lines of hose, and under the belief that they had extinguished the fire were about to go through the building when the flames burst out again a few yards from where they had first been seen. A call was sent out for insurance patrols to cover up the lower floors, and a second alarm was sent in. It brought Chief Bonner to the scene, and under his direction two more alarms were rung at intervals. Water Tower No. 1 came on the third alarm, was placed in front of the centre of the building on Wooster Street, and through it six engines endeavored to cover the whole of the 100-feet frontage.

The firemen carried their hose into the fire-proof buildings on either side and a tall building across the street. But even when three or four lines of hose were "Siamesed" the streams failed to reach across to where the main fire burned in half the building.

After a fourth alarm, Water Tower No. 2, from Centre and Chambers Streets, which is of newer construction than No. 1, was sent for. It was placed in position alongside of No. 1, and additional engine companies were put to work to feed it. At that time the firemen who had been fighting the fire from the fire escapes of the third floor were forced to retreat.

Chief Bonner made the request for more pressure. After it was put on the streams fell at least forty feet further and the flames sank back.

It was impossible to form an accurate estimate of the damage; altogether, however, it will probably reach $250,000. Of this $50,000 loss will fall on the owners of the building.

The cause of the fire could not be learned. There was no watchman in the building, it was said.

DRIGGS THE COUNTERFEITER DEAD

He Was Once Said to be Worth Nearly a Million Dollars.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Nelson Driggs, the most famous counterfeiter of his time, died at his country home here yesterday. He was eighty-six years old. He was at one time said to be worth nearly $1,000,000, made by exchanging bad money for good.

Driggs spent many years in the penitentiary, his longest sentence being for fifteen years in Joliet, Ill. For the past five or six years he had lived a retired life here. The last escapade in which Driggs figured was when Chief United States Detective Bell, Detective Donnelly, and others came here in 1883 to capture "Jim" Guyon, the noted counterfeiter, who had $25,000 concealed at the Driggs mansion. Guyon was in the woods back of the house when the attack was made, and when Donnelly came up Guyon fired a bullet into his face. Donnelly fell, and Guyon, thinking he was dead, fled.

Donnelly was stunned, and, rising, obtained a farmer's horse and pluckily pursued Guyon, who escaped and is now in Mexico. Chief Bell wrote a novel founded on the celebrated case. The $25,000 counterfeited $25,000 in counterfeit bills, which was buried on the Driggs premises.

Testimonial to Col. De Freece.

The delegation of the New-York Press Club that visited the Atlanta Exposition on Manhattan Day gave a reception in honor of the Chairman, Col. A. B. De Freece, last evening in the parlors of the new clubhouse, 34 West Twenty-sixth Street, and presented to the Colonel a solid silver ice-water pitcher, appropriately inscribed, as a testimonial of his indefatigable and courteous management. The only others present were the President, Joseph Howard, Jr., and the officers and Trustees, about seventy-five in all.

After music by the Hungarian Band Judge George F. Roesch handed the testimonial to Col. De Freece, who responded in happy vein. The party then sat down to a collation.

The committee in charge consisted of Henry Romeike, Chairman; Dr. Charles J. Perry, and Edward Lyman Bill.

Policeman Deprived of His Shield.

Policeman George McCormack of the Church Street Station was deprived of his shield and revolver yesterday and suspended under surveillance without pay to await trial before the Police Commissioners on charges preferred by Mrs. Marie Ducos of 30 Cornelia Street. Mrs. Ducos refused to make a complaint against the policeman in the Jefferson Market Police Court. He called at her house while taking the school census.

Keeper John Brown Indicted.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Dec. 18.—The Grand Jury to-day indicted John Brown on three counts—one for accepting a bribe, and two for aiding and abetting prisoners to escape from the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane. Formal resolutions were drawn asking Gov. Morton to pardon Patrick McGuire for his part in discovering Keeper Brown's alleged betrayal of trust and commending Dr. Allison's administration of affairs at the Matteawan Hospital.

Secretary Herbert in Town.

Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert arrived yesterday from Washington. He is here to meet his daughter, who is expected to arrive to-day from Europe.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A concert will be given this afternoon at Sherry's in aid of the Mariners' Temple Mission, under the auspices of Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, Miss Knowlton, Miss Edith Shepard, Miss Ethel Phelps, Miss Edith Hall, Miss Charlotte H. Barnes, Miss May Palmer, Miss Eva Palmer, Mrs. Walter Ernest Hope, Miss Cornelia R. Barnes, Mrs. Eugene S. Blois, Miss H. J. Brown, Miss Catherine Cameron, Miss Josephine M. Cook, Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock, Miss Julian Cutting, Miss Madeline Cutting, Miss Lillian Goodman, Miss Emily Ray Hoffman, Miss Ethel Kissam, Miss Gertrude Klamroth, Miss Edith J. Knowlton, Miss Elizabeth Laux, Mrs. David Hennen Morris, Miss Marie Louise Mott, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Miss Alice M. Schmidt, Mrs. Frank Tremont Smith, Miss Agnes M. Whitney, Miss Mary Forsyth Wickes, Count Adelbert Sierstorpff, James W. Gerard, Jr., Stockton B. Colt, Edward A. Crowninshield, George J. Dyer, John H. Hammond, Valentine G. Hall, Goodhue Livingstone, Francis Louis Slade, J. Graham Phelps Stokes, and Breck P. Trowbridge. A large number of tickets has been sold. Mlle. Lola Beeth and Signor Ancona of the Metropolitan Opera House, Miss Martina Johnstone, the violinist; Mlle. Antoinette Szumowska, and Orton Bradley, the pianist, have kindly volunteered their services. Among the women of social prominence who are expected to be present are Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Austin Corbin, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. John S. Barnes, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. W. H. Field, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

—President Seth Low of Columbia College and Miss Low gave a small dinner party last evening at their home, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street.

—The second of the series of subscription dances organized by Mrs. William H. Brown, Mrs. A. M. Lozier, Mrs. Sheppard Knapp, and Mrs. Gilbert S. Wilse took place last night at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms.

—Mrs. Clarence C. Howard of 57 West Fifty-first Street gave a large reception yesterday afternoon, and will give another one to-day.

—It is announced that the marriage of Assistant District Attorney James Osborne to Miss Van Wyck, a daughter of Judge Van Wyck of Brooklyn, will take place on Jan. 8.

—Mrs. Clarence Postley of 817 Fifth Avenue has sent out cards for "at homes" on Dec. 28 and Jan. 4, from 4 until 7 P. M.

—Mrs. Westervelt of 7 West Fiftieth Street will receive informally on Mondays from 4 to 7 P. M. after this month.

—From Boston comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Edith Hamilton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Hamilton, to Thomas Smith of New-York. The wedding will take place early in the Spring.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Law have taken apartments for the Winter at the Gerard, in West Forty-fourth Street.

—Mrs. Morris Lee King will spend the Winter at 324 West Fifty-seventh Street. Her husband, Dr. King, will arrive from Europe next month.

—Among the social incidents to-day will be a dance by Mrs. Heber R. Bishop at 881 Fifth Avenue for her daughter, a tea by Mrs. Clarence C. Howard of West Fifty-first Street, entertainment at Sherry's in aid of the Christmas festival fund for the Mariners' Temple, a dance by Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris of 12 West Thirty-third Street for her niece, Miss Anna Rutherford Peabody; the first of a series of dances for young married people at Sherry's, the marriage of Miss Florence Edith Smith, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Smith of Carroll Street, Brooklyn, to Mortimer Rome Berry of New-York; "at homes" by Mrs. William P. Earle of 12 East Fifty-seventh Street and Mrs. John Wylie Barrow of 102 West Seventy-fifth Street, and the last of two receptions by Mrs. W. Allan Bartlett and Miss Bartlett of 7 West Forty-ninth Street.

—The second dance of the Wednesday Evening Class took place last evening at the Hotel Majestic. The guests were received by Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Alfred M. Judson, Mrs. J. C. Hattie, Mrs. A. C. Hunt, and Mrs. Leander H. Crawl. On the Floor Committee were Frank A. Acker, A. M. Judson, T. R. Tell, and Howard E. Crawl. Among the members of this class are the Misses Stratton, Miss Shrady, Miss Romaine, Miss Varian, Miss Mabel Jones, Miss Gertrude Chase, Miss Dunlap, Thomas Hall, William Hills, the Misses Russell, Miss Lillian M. Jones, William H. Butler, J. C. Johnson, Henry Knapp, Miss Wetherbee, Miss Lyman, Henry M. Cox, and Miss Hilton.

—Mrs. George Mooney of 18 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street will receive on Fridays.

—Mrs. Julius P. Storm of 163 West Eighty-first Street will be at home on Tuesdays during January, February, and March.

—Mrs. Marshall Barnard of 22 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street has sent out cards for Wednesday during December and January.

—Capt. and Mrs. L. Frank Berry of West Eightieth Street will entertain a house party during the holidays at their country house, Hillside, at Nyack.

—Congressman and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett gave a very delightful dinner dance last evening, at Sherry's, for their daughter, Miss Bertha King Bartlett. The Bartletts will soon remove to Washington, where Mr. Bartlett has taken a house for the Winter.

—The first meeting of this season of the Thursday Evening Club will take place to-night at the house of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Cross of 6 Washington Square North. Among the 250 members who are expected to be present are Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Miss Amy Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Col. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Ward, Mr. J. Frederick Tams, Dr. and Mrs. T. P. Kinnicutt, Miss Griswold, and Mr. and Mrs. Rice.

—Mrs. Chester W. Chapin and Miss Chapin of 34 West Fifty-seventh Street have cards out for a reception on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Parker have been visiting M. and Mme. de Hegerman Lindencrone at Stockholm. They will visit their cousin, the Countess Raben-Levetzan, at Aahlholm, Denmark, before returning to America.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Germain Robinson, who have been occupying a cottage at Short Hills, N. J., since their return from Newport, will spend the holidays in this city.

—Mrs. Joseph T. Van Loan and Mrs. George H. Olivet of 140 Manhattan Avenue have cards out for the first and third Wednesdays of every month during the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Johnson of 11 East Sixty-third Street have cards out for a dinner to-morrow night.

—Mrs. S. C. Harriot of 454 West Twenty-third Street will be at home informally on Friday afternoons and evenings after the 1st of January and until April.

—Mrs. Daniel Butterfield of 616 Fifth Avenue has cards out for Wednesdays in January.

—A reception will be given on Saturday evening by Mrs. Bondurant Henry of 28 West Fifty-ninth Street. The guest of honor will be Mrs. Henry's father, J. H. Bondurant of Kentucky.

—Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ashley are at the Hotel Brunswick for the Winter. Mrs. Ashley is at home informally on Thursdays.

—Mr. and Mrs. Preston Hix and Miss Rosa Hix have closed their country house at Rye, N. Y., and are at the Gerlach for the Winter.

—Mrs. Sidney S. Harris and her daughter, Miss Natalie Harris, will return from Europe in January.

—The second meeting of the Tuesday Evening Dancing Class, organized by Mrs. John T. Hall, took place Tuesday evening at Sherry's. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Frederick de Peyster, Mrs. J. Lawrence Wells, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Bernard Mackay, Mrs. Charles Sands, and Mrs. Frederick Grant. Among those present were Miss Winthrop, Miss Lena Goodridge, Miss Emily Delafield, Miss Edith Sands, Miss Bertha Stokes, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Olive Van Rensselaer, Miss Marie Huntington, Miss Lily Wells, Miss Annie Peabody, Miss Aspinwall, Miss Delafield, Miss Benedict, Miss Belknap, Miss Elizabeth King, Miss de Peyster, Miss Daisy Taylor, Miss Lee, Miss Neeser, Miss Annie Stuyvesant, Miss Beekman Hoppin, Miss Alice McKim, Miss Estelle Hawkins, and Miss Davis.

PATRIARCH.

COLUMBIA SOPHOMORES AT PLAY

They Produce Two Farces in the Carnegie Lyceum and Also Give a Vaudeville Entertainment.

The entertainment given by the sophomores of Columbia College last night in the Carnegie Lyceum was a success. Two one-act farces were followed by a vaudeville show.

A Columbia graduate, Mr. Jennings S. Cox, '89, wrote a laughable little comedy especially for the occasion. It is entitled "A Groom and His Groom." The cast was as follows: His Whiskers, Gerard Roberts; Mr. Burton Harold N. Hall; Mr. Paul, Charles H. Macker; Chimmie, Arthur Ware; Miss Fanny, William Bittle Symmes, and De Duchess, J. S. Schlussel.

The Glee and Banjo Clubs furnished part of the vaudeville entertainment. Arthur Ware, Harold Newman Hall, and Roland Francis Hill, Jr., amused the audience with a comedy sketch.

Dean Van Amringe enjoyed a one-act farce, adapted from "Chiseling" and called "The Old Statue," in which were allusions to him. It told the old story of the missing statue and the substitution of a living model. Henry Groh Herschfield was the youthful sculptor, and John Thompson Conover was "Trotter."

The patronesses of the entertainment were Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, Miss J. H. Purdy, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. R. Burnham Moffat, Mrs. Stevens Robinson, Mrs. John Wilmerding, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Schuyler L. Parsons, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. E. M. Townsend, Mrs. Walter Herron Lewis, Mrs. Alfred Seton Post, Mrs. Charles McBurney, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Thomas W. Ward, Mrs. Charles A. Gould, Mrs. Courtlandt D. Moss, Mrs. Henry Colt Mortimer, Mrs. A. Fitch, Mrs. J. O. Neeser, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, Mrs. Julian K. Coffin, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mrs. Dan Allen Nesbitt, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Charles E. Koe, Mrs. Augustus Zabriskie.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. R. Duncan Morris, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Robert Rutherford, Mrs. David B. Ogden, Mrs. Charles C. Pomeroy, Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, Mrs. Charles Coolidge Haight, Mrs. Willard Parker, Mrs. Robert B. Rooseveit, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Henry Asher Robbins, Mrs. Charles E. Pellew, Mrs. F. B. Candler, Mrs. William B. Symmes, Mrs. William S. Sloan, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Mrs. Frank C. Hollins, Mrs. Alfred T. Edwards, Mrs. Henry Beadel, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. James Goodwin, Mrs. Benjamin Richards, and Mrs. C. A. Comstock.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY GETS $250,000

Mrs. Shimer Presents Her Seminary for a Training School.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The University of Chicago, which was made the recipient, on last Saturday, of a one-million-dollar gift by Miss Helen Culver of Chicago, has been favored by another gift of property and money amounting to about $250,000.

The giver in this instance, is Mrs. T. K. W. Shimer, owner and Principal of the Mount Carroll Female Seminary of Mount Carroll, Ill. Mrs. Shimer writes President Harper that she gives to the university four buildings, comprising the seminary, together with twenty-five acres of ground.

It is her desire that the seminary be run as a girl's training school for the university, and to this end she will endow it with $150,000, and probably $200,000. Mount Carroll is 125 miles directly west of Chicago.

To Purchase Monongahela River Locks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Lamont sent to the House yesterday the report of the Corps of Engineers as to the amount of money necessary to acquire by purchase the locks and dams of the Monongahela River, in Pennsylvania. The letter of Gen. Craighill submitting the testimony in the case, says it appears that there is a substantial agreement in all the testimony regarding the value of the tangible property of the company, which is appraised at about $2,000,000. Concerning the value of the franchises of the company, witnesses are not agreed, the appraisement varying from $3,634,720 to $5,000,000.

COMING EVENTS.

—Association Eleventh Army Corps, annual dinner, Morello's, 4 West Twenty-ninth Street, 7 o'clock to-night.

—Edward Everett Hale on "Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth," Association Hall, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—American Commerce banquet, Delmonico's, this evening, 7 o'clock.

W. & J. SLOANE.

Holiday Rugs.

We have just received from our buyer in the Orient a magnificent collection of ANTIQUE and MODERN RUGS in all sizes and colorings. Specially imported for the HOLIDAY TRADE.

Rugs 5.6x3.6 . . .	$7.00
" 6.6x4.6 . . .	12.00
" 7.6x5.6 . . .	18.00

Also a choice line of ANTIQUE and MODERN KARABAGHS at $5.50.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Aun Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Some valuable old violins were seized from Siegmund Deutsch, a violin teacher of 53 East Fifty-ninth Street, on the arrival of the steamship Fuerst Bismarck on Sept. 13 for a failure to declare them as dutiable. After an official investigation the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that the violins be restored to Mr. Deutsch, it having satisfactorily appeared at a hearing held before Collector Kilbreth that there had been no attempt at concealment, and that there was manifestly no intention to violate the United States customs laws.

—Magistrate Kudlich, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, held a long examination yesterday afternoon in the case of Lewis McLain Bayless, charged by Thomas F. Minor of 959 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, with having swindled him out of $750 by falsely representing the business of the Lewis McLain Manufacturing Company of 264 Greene Street, when he sold a half interest in the business for that amount. Many witnesses were examined, but nothing new was brought to light. Magistrate Kudlich then adjourned the case until to-morrow.

—Antonio Aello and his ten-year-old son Louis were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of passing counterfeit quarters. Mrs. Annie Engel of 190 First Avenue testified that the boy bought cake of her and gave the bad quarter in payment. The boy admitted having bought cake three times, each time giving a quarter in payment. The change, he said, he gave to his father. The examination was adjourned until Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

—A report was filed with the Steam Vessel Inspector yesterday by Capt. Peter Krieger of the tugboat Archey Crossman of a collision between one of the canalboats his tugboats was towing and another tug, name unknown, under the East River bridge at about midnight on Tuesday. The Crossman had four boats in tow. The canalboat was badly damaged and Capt. Krieger lays the blame on the Captain of the unknown tug.

—Two families, one Scotch and the other German, are detained on Ellis Island because of a lack of sufficient money to insure their support. Both had prepaid tickets to Minneapolis, which needed only to be checked by Nelson & Co. of 30 State Street. The tickets were issued in Minneapolis by a ticket broker who has since failed, and Nelson & Co. now disclaim any knowledge of their transactions.

—So many persons are now making Christmas gifts that are useful as well as beautiful that the stock of Cowperthwait & Co. of 104-108 West Fourteenth Street is particularly attractive. Their line of desks, tables, pictures, lamps, and parlor suits is very complete. Rugs, which make acceptable presents, are shown in a large variety of original and beautiful patterns at low prices.

—Philip Panzie of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Morris Avenue, who was struck by a train of the New-York Central Railroad near Macomb's Dam Bridge at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, died in the Harlem Hospital Wednesday night. John Lesarito, Panzie's companion, who was also struck by the train, was reported at the hospital to be recovering.

—A really unique bit of furniture is the Savernake settle, which is shown by Joseph P. McHugh & Co., Forty-second and Fifth Avenue. It is all mahogany, upholstered in velvet, after a design by Walter Crane, and is topped with a draft screen of beveled glass. The outside back is fitted as a bookcase, with little closets for bric-a-brac.

—The Quaint Club gives its first dinner of the season at the Hotel Waldorf at 7:30 to-night. A number of out-of-town newspaper men are to be present. The President of the Quaint Club is George H. Daniels of the New-York Central, the Vice Presidents Bernard Gillen and Charles W. Price. Chevalier C. A. Barratoni is Secretary and Treasurer.

—Thomas H. Farrell of 751 Tenth Avenue yesterday identified the body which was found Tuesday afternoon at 801 East Thirty-seventh Street with the throat cut as that of a United States cavalryman, whose name he did not know. He said the man was well educated, and belonged to a German family of high rank.

—It was rumored yesterday that James Collier, who is now in Sing Sing Prison for burglary, had made a statement that an organized gang of thieves was robbing the Post Office of stamps with the aid of a Post Office clerk. Post Office Inspector Jacobs said that the idea was ridiculous.

—Francisco Filippi was found dead in his room, 222 East Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. Filippi was a musician and was formerly employed by Col. Mapleson, but had been out of work for some time. There was nothing to indicate that death was due to other than natural causes.

—George Davis of 268 Alexander Avenue was arrested yesterday on a charge of having robbed the saloon of Mrs. Mary O'Hearn, at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Morris Avenue. Davis confessed and said that he was drunk at the time. He declares that he only took $2.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for assault in the first degree, second offense, Charles Blake, alias Carlton, and Thomas Hogan, alias "Tim" Hogan, who did the shooting in Thornton's restaurant, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on Dec. 11.

—The Commissioners of Accounts will not resume their investigation into the Building Department until after Jan. 1. The investigation was to have been continued yesterday, but it was found impossible to get the necessary witnesses.

—Antonio Castono of 337 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street was assaulted by an unknown man at his home Tuesday night, and wounded on the head. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and remained at his home.

—The man who committed suicide in Tompkins Square Park on Tuesday night by taking carbolic acid was identified last night at the Morgue by Julia Lederer of 256 East Tenth Street as her husband, John Philip Lederer, a barber.

—Rachel Bruge, seventy years old, of 169 Mulberry Street, was run over by a horse and wagon in front of 187 Grand Street yesterday morning. Her left leg was broken, and she was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

—The Eighteenth Street Methodist Church will celebrate Christmas by holding this evening an entertainment, at which the scholars of the Sunday school will give the cantata "Waiting for Santa Claus."

—Bales of cotton caught fire yesterday morning on the pier at the foot of West Sixty-seventh Street owned by the Hudson River Railroad. The damage was $100.

—Miss Herbert, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, is a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda, due here from the Mediterranean.

—Charles Barsotte, the editor and proprietor of Progresso Italo-Americano has bought the other Italian daily of this city, the Cristoforo Colombo.

Brooklyn.

—Fred Horner Curley, thirty years old, who claims to be a vagrant, was arrested yesterday on the charge of being a suspicious person. When he was searched in the Gates Avenue Station a memorandum book was found in one of his pockets. It contained the numbers of seventeen houses. He could not account for the addresses, and was held for examination.

—Miss Kate Ross, twenty-two years old, who boarded at 403 Clermont Avenue, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. She had been killed by gas. She was subject to fits, and it is believed that she was seized with one, as she was about to light the gas, and before she regained consciousness was asphyxiated.

—Justice Gaynor was asked yesterday for a mandamus compelling the Board of Supervisors to reinstate John Broderick as a watchman in the Hall of Records, upon the ground that he was an exempt fireman and could not be removed without cause.

—Application was made to Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Supervisors to pass for payment the bill of Charles F. Erhardt for $5,000 for examining the account of the town of Flatlands.

—The Phoenix Bridge Company, that is building the extension of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, has begun to erect a wooden roof over Sands Street to prevent any accidents similar to that which caused the death of Dr. Trepitalli Tuesday.

—Twenty-four cases of diphtheria were reported in Brooklyn yesterday. This makes the total so far for this week eighty-six. Health Commissioner Emery says there is no danger of an epidemic. He says antitoxine is beneficial wherever it is used.

—At the annual meeting of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church Society the Treasurer reported that the receipts for the year had been $31,500 and the expenditures $31,356, leaving a balance of $154. The pastor's salary is $10,000.

—A mock trial will be held at the Union League Club Saturday. Herbert F. Ogden will be the defendant. He is charged with conduct unbecoming a member. He will be defended by ex-President Abel E. Blackmar.

—The Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn has resolved that the main work to be performed next year shall be the enforcement of the excise laws, especially against the selling of liquor Sundays and to minors.

—An order requiring the County of Kings to show cause why the bill of Architect R. B. Eastman for $5,128 for work done at the County Farm should not be paid was granted yesterday by Justice Gaynor.

—Michael J. Dady, the Republican politician, pleaded not guilty in Justice Tighe's court yesterday to the charge of having assaulted Albert C. Anderson last Monday night.

—The Republicans of Brooklyn will hold their primaries to-night for the election of delegates to the General Committee and also for officers of the district associations.

—Herbert B. Brush, who has been appointed an assistant to Corporation Counsel McDonald, is a son of Dr. George W. Brush, Senator-elect from the Fourth District.

—The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, has been sworn in as Chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment.

—Timothy L. Woodruff has been elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Adelphi Academy. He is a Yale graduate of the class of '75.

—Postmaster Sullivan yesterday appointed Richard C. Flannery Superintendent of the postal station in the Twenty-ninth Ward.

—Patrolman Londman of the Gates Avenue Precinct was fined thirty days' pay for being in a saloon in uniform.

—A dinner will be given at the Hamilton Club to-night to Mayor Schieren and Mayor-elect Wurster.

—Fireman James N. Jones of Engine No. 39 has been fined fifteen days' pay for being intoxicated.

—The tax levy amounts to $15,461,160.14. The Tax Collector since Dec. 16 has collected $7,188,387.

—The Emerald Society will meet at 44 Court Street this evening.

Long Island.

—At the annual encampment of George Huntsman Post, G. A. R., of Flushing, the following officers were elected: Edward B. Brown, Commander; William U. Travis, Sr., Vice Commander; J. Warren, Jr., Junior Vice Commander; Henry A. Bowman, Quartermaster; E. A. Goodrich, M. D., Surgeon; Francis Summers, Officer of the Day; Joseph Starkins, Officer of the Guard; William H. Townsend, Color Sergeant; J. Johnston, Jacob Roemer, H. Herbig, and Jonathan Warren, Council of Administration.

—The seventh annual ball of the news agents of the Long Island Railroad was held in College Point last night. Thomas S. Murphy, President of the News Agents' Association, and ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City made short addresses. The other officers of the association are: Vice President—John O'Donnell; Treasurer—John O. McElroy; Financial Secretary—D. F. Watson; Recording Secretary—Charles Gannon; Sergeant at Arms—G. W. Cannon.

—Burglars tried to break into the residence of Mrs. Lucretia Glovers, at Greenport, some time during Monday night. Mrs. Glovers heard them, and, despite her eighty-seven years, opened the kitchen door and threw blocks of firewood at the intruders as they made away. One billet of wood hit one of the burglars on the head, knocking off his hat, which was secured by Mrs. Glovers and turned over to the authorities as a clue.

—The wills of the following persons were probated yesterday at the Surrogate's Court, in Jamaica: Catherine J. Wier of Jamaica, James Cunningham of Rockaway Park, Patrick J. Culfield of Newtown, and William E. Gould of Long Island City. A decree was entered in the real estate proceedings of Thomas E. Devine of Oyster Bay.

—The Sunday schools of Smithtown are preparing their programmes for the Christmas entertainments to be held on Friday. The Sunday school will have its festival Tuesday night in the church, the Branch Methodist Episcopal will celebrate Thursday evening, and the Branch Presbyterian school on Christmas Eve in Music Hall.

—The Hook and Ladder Company of Bridgehampton has elected these officers to serve for one year: E. P. Rogers, Foreman; Charles Humbert, Assistant Foreman, E. J. Hildreth, Secretary; G. R. Bishop, Treasurer; Frank Sanford, Trustee. The truck recently purchased for the company through subscriptions cost $300.

—The Greenport saloon keepers fear that the Salvation Army is cutting into the ranks of their patrons. The religious services are well attended nightly, and the crowds who formerly loitered in the saloons evenings contribute to the number who are becoming enamored with the Salvation Army movement.

—John W. Burtis, a farmer, who lives near Roslyn, has an apple tree on his premises from which eighteen barrels of apples of the Bellflower variety were picked this year. This does not include a large quantity which dropped off the tree during the process of picking.

—In the Baptist Church in Jamaica, to-morrow evening, the Rev. Mr. McLaren of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, assisted by two lady members of his choir, will conduct the revival services. Large congregations attend the Jamaica revivals nightly.

—The Christian Endeavor Society of Bridgehampton has these newly elected officers: Frank Sayre, President; Frank A. Topping, Vice President; Florence Lathbury, Recording Secretary; E. R. Bishop, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. E. H. Dickenson, Treasurer.

—The Queens County Board of Supervisors yesterday audited Coroner Benjamin G. Strong's bill of $575 for the recovery of the body of Joseph Campbell, who was killed by the cave-in of an old well on the Biffar estate, in Steinway, Thanksgiving Day.

—The newly-elected officers of the Water Mill Christian Endeavor Society are: Mrs. Charles Rose, President; Miss May Jennings, Vice President; James Corwith, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Annie R. Corwith, Corresponding Secretary.

—The Sea Cliff Fire Department has elected these officers: Chief Engineer—Henry P. Combes; President—Charles Connors; Secretary—John Forster; Treasurer—G. Whitfield Cox. The Village Board has the power to ratify the election.

—Andrew B. Heburn of Hicksville was fined $15 by Justice Seaman of Wantagh for beating his wife. The woman testified that her husband knocked her down and severely injured her. Heburn said his wife fell down and hurt herself.

—Alonzo Duryea, an eighteen-year-old boy, of Great River, was arrested yesterday for assaulting six-year-old Clifford Skidmore, the son of Erastus Skidmore. The child was roughly handled, one of his shoulders being dislocated.

—The Southold Temperance Society has elected the following officers: The Rev. F. G. Leonard, President; Henry W. Prince, First Vice President; Orrin A. Prince, Second Vice President; Orrin F. Prince, Secretary and Treasurer.

—The Elsmore Athletic Club of Glen Cove will hold its second annual indoor athletic exhibition in Highland Hall, Thursday evening, Jan. 9.

—The Christmas exercises of the Easthampton Presbyterian Sunday School will be held in Clinton Hall, that place, Christmas Eve.

—The ice harvest on Long Island has begun, and down on the east end big gangs of men are at work cutting and storing the ice.

—The Thomaston League was made happy Tuesday night, when it had its first street lamps lighted.

—The Poquotack Hook and Ladder Company of Orient is having a new firehouse built.

Westchester County.

—The following women have been elected members of the House Committee of the Manor Club at Pelham Manor for next year: Mrs. Ezra P. Gilliland, Mrs. James F. Secor, Jr., Mrs. Robert C. Black, Mrs. Elbert C. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Jabish Holmes.

—A "poverty ball" will be held under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary, in Harrison, Jan. 16, for the benefit of the Fire Department. Every man who comes to the ball with his shoes shined will be fined 5 cents.

—The annual election of Trustees of the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, in Yonkers, resulted in the choice of William Affleck, Henry Y. Trevor, and Richard Edie, Jr., for terms of three years.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church at Hastings-on-Hudson ca

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A LIFETIME IN THE SENATE

Capt. Isaac Bassett, Assistant Doorkeeper, Died Yesterday.

SIXTY-FOUR YEARS IN THE SERVICE

Career of the Man Whom No Political Party Ever Desired to Remove from the Position He Filled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Capt. Isaac Bassett, the veteran Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, died at 4:15 P. M. The immediate cause of death was cancer of the stomach.

Many Senators have come and gone since 1881; many changes of Administration have altered the personal character and political purposes of the Government at Washington; the Senate has passed repeatedly from the control of one political party to another, but in all the sixty-four years Isaac Bassett has been in its service, so secure in

Capt. Isaac Bassett,
The Assistant Doorkeeper of the United States Senate, Who Died Yesterday.

the respect and confidence of the Senate that for more than fifty years there has never been a probability that he would be removed by any power short of the Grim Reaper.

Every visitor to the Senate must have seen Capt. Bassett, for his attendance was constant, his occupation frequent and important. He was physically, as well as officially, too prominent to escape notice. His office as Assistant Doorkeeper made him the governor of the pages, to whom he endeavored, with only partial success, to impart a share of that veneration for the Senate and its traditions that he retained, in spite of the fact that in his time there has been a decline in the quality of the body, a falling off of the ancient regard for personal dignity among its members, a relaxation of some stiff but courteous formalities, while Capt. Bassett has persisted in treating each successive Senate as if it were the equal in every respect of all the Senates that preceded.

The most important and most public duty that Capt. Bassett has performed for more than fifty years was to announce to the Senate the receipt of a "message from the President of the United States." Only compulsory absence from the Senate Chamber justified any other employe in venturing to take his place for this service. From his seat at the left of the presiding officer he always promptly saw the assistant private secretary of the President step inside the Senate Chamber. Straight across the chamber marched the tall, slightly bent figure—bent rather by habitual ducking in this occupation than by age—clad in a suit of black, well brushed and never old, his long, silvery-white beard and long, white, undercurled back hair carefully trimmed and kept. With a whirl as regular and timely as fifty years of repetition of the exercise could make it, he stood by the side of the President's messenger. Then he would glance toward the presiding officer, catch his eye, listen for the tap of recognition from the gavel, make a courtesy which no page, however apt at mimicry, has ever been able to correctly imitate, and in a never-varying tone of importance call out: "Message from the President of the United States." The package surrendered to Capt. Bassett was grasped in both hands by the venerable messenger, carried down the aisle, and placed with great care upon the Vice President's desk.

Isaac Bassett was born in Washington in 1819. Twelve years later he secured, through the influence and assistance of Daniel Webster, an appointment as a page in the Senate, to succeed Grafton Hanson, who had been the only page and who had grown too big to keep the place. The Senate was then about half its present size. It was much more than half as economical, for only Isaac Bassett and one other page were employed to wait upon the Senators. He and his assistant performed the duties in suits of blue cloth, adorned with brass buttons. This uniform was the vogue for several years, but as the number of pages increased, uniform dress was abandoned. The pages now dress as they please. Bassett and the second page were obliged to file all bills and to see to it that each Senator was provided with a suitable quill. The penmaking was done by a man named Club, who was in charge of the stationery room. The boys had to see that each Senator had a quill to his liking, either for fine or broad-nibbed pens. Daniel Webster always wanted a broad-nibbed quill. Mr. Clay preferred a fine point, but he would use a broad nib without complaining. Mr. Bassett was of the opinion that some of the Senators used to write more legibly with quill pens than the gentlemen of the present day can write with steel pens. The pages in the early days also noticed that ink was formerly variable and apt to provoke Senatorial complaint.

Six years after Bassett began service as a page he was appointed a messenger. He must have displayed at that time those qualities of discretion, punctuality, high regard for the Senatorial person, and attributes that preserved him in office. No officer of the Senate in the snufftaking days could so often anticipate and so courteously gratify the need of the Senatorial nostril for titillation, and it was while he was still a young officer and the Senate was meeting in the room now occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States that it became an unwritten rule of the day that a snuffbox well filled with finest Maccaboy should be always conveniently placed at each side of the presiding officer's chair. There were duties to be performed in those days which pages are not now called upon to do. The boys were then obliged to run all over the building and into all the committee rooms shouting for Senators when a yea and nay vote was being taken. Capt. Bassett's way of calling Senators was to press a button by his chair, touching bells in all the rooms of the Senate wing of the Capitol, announcing that a vote was proceeding.

It was in 1844 that Mr. Bassett began to turn back the finger of time. He has told how it happened, and his own account of it is more interesting, perhaps, than it can be made by elaboration:

"It was on March 4, 1844, that I first turned backward the hands of the Senate clock. The Senate then, in what is now the Supreme Courtroom, was considering and voting upon an appropriation bill, when it became evident that the bill could not become a law before the hour of noon. Some one suggested to the President pro tempore—Senator Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina—that the hands of the clock might be so manipulated as to lengthen the official day. I was sent for, and was ordered by Mr. Mangum to put the hands back ten minutes. The Senate clock then was a tall one, and I remember very distinctly climbing up to its face. The time thus manufactured was sufficient, and the bill became law. Only on rare occasions was there any meddling with the clock to within the last twenty years. Since then the hands have been turned back at least once in every Congress."

Capt. Bassett had learned to regard the old desks and chairs of the Senate as historical relics in his personal care. He knew the history of each one, when it was made, who was its first occupant, and by whom it had been used since it was first employed. He also knew the vandals who haunt the Capitol, and who would rend and carry away the desks of famous men if they could but find them. Capt. Bassett would not impart the information he had, but he had private marks on desks and chairs, registered in a book closed to everybody. Mr. Bassett would prefer to see the chairs of Cass, Calhoun, Clay, Webster, and other great statesmen burned where they stood than mutilated by the relic hunter. The desks are made of the best mahogany, and after the pattern first used when the seat of Government was established at Washington. Every desk made for the Senate is still in use. Some of the original chairs also remain.

During his long term of service Capt. Bassett has been absent, when the Senate was in session, only thirty days, and twenty of those days had been lost on account of illness during the last five years. To be absent a moment when he should be at his post was distressing to the veteran. "When sickness keeps me indoors," he has said, "in spite of all my endeavors to be cheerful, I am simply miserable. You cannot understand how I feel. After sixty-three years of service the idea that the Senate is in session and I am not there seems awful. I can picture to my mind the vacant chair, and of course I feel confident that nobody can perform my duties satisfactorily."

Capt. Bassett had many tokens of the regard of the distinguished men whom he had served for many years, but above them all he prized his "official present," as he termed it. On the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment as a page there was presented to him a gold and silver snuffbox, upon the lid of which is the following inscription: "Each member of the United States Senate has joined in presenting this testimonial to Isaac Bassett on the completion of the fiftieth year of his services as an officer of that body, in recognition of his personal worth and official fidelity. Dec. 5, 1881."

Capt. Bassett had a private nook in the Senate wing of the Capitol which few people ever saw and fewer still had ever heard of. It was near the room of the Senate Committee on the Library, and would be a very dark little den but for the gaslight. In that room is a lot of historical and antique articles, each of which has a volume of reminiscences clustered around it. He had the old snuffboxes used by Senators when the boxes were kept in the niches on each side of the Vice President's chair, and as they were refitted and replaced by new ones, Capt. Bassett kept the old ones and labeled them. He also preserved a piece of the cane which Preston Brooks broke over the head of Senator Sumner. He kept all of these things for description in a book which he intended to publish before his death.

NEW-JERSEY BRIDGE APPROACH

Question Before the Sinking Fund Commission and the Scope of Its Power to Exact Any Condition.

The Sinking Fund Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon to pass on the terminus and approach to the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge.

The commission under which the bridge is to be constructed is anxious to have the Sinking Fund Commission select the Forty-ninth Street site for the approach. This site covers fifteen acres of ground, is bounded by Forty-ninth and Fifty-first Streets, and extends west from Broadway to Ninth Avenue—thus four square blocks of city property would have to be condemned if the site is chosen, and the city deprived of the taxes on it, too, for the bridge people claim eminent domain.

Recorder Goff touched on the question of taxation. He said he was opposed to granting to any corporation privileges which would rob the city of such a vast sum of money without securing some compensation in return.

Attorney R. Floyd Clarke, representing the company, replied at length that the Sinking Fund Commission had no right to delay the company after the fashion of a highwayman, and demand money either in compensation or taxation as a condition for determining on the approach. The commission, he said, had power to approve of an approach, nothing more, and that it should tag on it any conditions or restrictions was preposterous, beyond its powers and scope, and nugatory.

Gen. Anson G. McCook wanted to know just what the powers of the Sinking Fund Commission in the premises were. The matter was finally laid over, that the attorney of the company may submit briefs as to his idea of the Sinking Fund Commission's power. These briefs will then be laid before the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

ITALIAN STRIKERS STOP SEWER WORK

They Stone and Club Men Who Take Their Places in Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 18.—The Italian laborers who quit work on the Orange sewer Saturday, because they were required to pay for shovels and picks, this morning drove away with stones and clubs the dozen laborers, mostly Irish, who had been put to work on the job by Dowd & McCarthy, the contractors.

There were fifty of the Italians, and they drove away the new men at the Jackson Street, Matthews Street, Oakwood Avenue, and Hickory Street excavations. Some of the men were struck and badly cut and bruised. Only two policemen were sent to the scene, and they were powerless. The police station is now undergoing alterations, and there are no cells in which to lodge prisoners.

It is reported that the Republican police authorities are not anxious to subdue the strikers for fear of losing the Italian vote in the city. No one has been seriously hurt yet. Foreman Matthew Campbell was threatened by a crowd of Italian laborers last night.

VICTIM OF HIS OWN PRACTICAL JOKE

Henschkovez Jumped from the Wrong Window and Was Badly Hurt.

Ignatz Henschkovez of 122 Varick Street is in the Gouverneur Hospital with a fractured skull as the result of practical joking. He is a night waiter in a restaurant at 257 East Houston Street, and early yesterday morning decided to amuse himself at the expense of a customer who was sleeping by a rear window which opens on a shaft running to the cellar.

Another rear window opens on a second shaft the bottom of which is only about two feet below the window sill. Henschkovez got the windows mixed. He threw some water on the sleeper, intending to get out of the window opening on the second shaft.

He jumped out of the wrong window. The intended victim of the joke heard his groans and called a policeman, who sent the injured man to the hospital, where he may die.

Christmas Sale in Pelham Hall.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., Dec. 18.—A very successful Christmas sale and entertainment took place yesterday afternoon in Pelham Hall, Mrs. Hazen's school, for the benefit of the Pelham Hall Shelter for Homeless Girls, at New-Rochelle. The shelter is supported by Mrs. John Cunninghan Hazen and the pupils in her school. Its work is carried on in conjunction with the work of Mrs. Foster, the "Tombs Angel," in New-York City.

The Christmas sale was held in the drawing rooms during the afternoon. The articles were contributed by Tiffany & Co. and other firms in New-York, and by local firms. In charge of tables were Miss Josephine Sanger, Miss Catherine Stearns, Miss Ellen Emmet, Miss Elva King, Miss Jane Walt, Miss Helen Hunt, Miss Catherine Craig, Miss Grace Kimball, Miss Edith Perren, Miss Frederika Leech, Miss Edith Fowler, and Miss Lucy James.

Those who took part in the tableaus in the evening were Miss Elsie Carlisle, Miss Florence Pinckney, Miss Augusta Pinckney, Miss Amy Gale, Miss Helen Nelson, Miss Sophy Muier, Miss Elsie Clark, Miss Catherine Shepard, Miss Martha Stapler, and Miss Betty di Zerega.

Mr. Mitchell to Test a Law.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Cale Mitchell of this city, formerly of Saratoga, where he is a large property owner, and was three times village President, whose last term of office was shortened by an act of the last Legislature, said to-day that he would institute proceedings to test the constitutionality of the law that legislated him out of office.

TO BUY THE FRANCHISE

East River Bridge Commission Has So Decided.

BRIDGE COMPANY'S PRICE IS $200,000

Line of the New Structure Decided On, with New-York Terminus Above Grand Street—The Locations Discussed.

The East River Bridge Commission, appointed by the Legislature last May by the unanimous consent of its members, including the Mayors and Controllers of New-York and Brooklyn, agreed yesterday to purchase for $200,000 the charter of the East River Bridge Company, of which Francis Uhlman is President.

The only opposition to the purchase was put forth by Jefferson M. Levy, a property owner of Brooklyn and New-York, and Stephen M. Hoye, a Brooklyn lawyer, who claims to represent property owners in Brooklyn. Mr. Hoye says he will get an injunction restraining the purchase.

Commissioner Francis B. Thurber said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES after the adjournment that the commission considered it had made a very good bargain.

"In the first place," he said, "it is by all odds the cheapest way of procedure. The East River Bridge Company had the right of way for two bridges, whose New-York terminals were nearly identical. We had the power to condemn the line of bridge No. 1, but not the second one. So that this would have involved us in endless litigation. President Uhlman told the commission that his company had already expended $150,000 in preliminary work, so that they really get only $50,000 for their franchise. As long as the East River Bridge Company held to their first offer of $600,000 for the franchise we did not consider it at all. But when they came down $400,000 it took the commission but a short time to accept the offer.

"Another point we gain in this move is promptness in getting to work. Our engineer had received orders to proceed with all possible speed, and everything will now be done to hurry the bridge to completion.

"When two Mayors and two Controllers and a committee of intelligent and experienced men agree on a question like this I think it is safe to say that no mistake has been made."

Following out the recommendations of Andrew D. Baird and Richard Deeves, the committee appointed last October for choosing the best place for the location of the bridge, the commission yesterday passed the following resolution:

First—Resolved, That the line of the bridge to be constructed by this commission be from a point between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets in the City of Brooklyn, to a point near the foot of Delancey Street, in New-York City, and

Second—Resolved, That the New-York terminus and approach be located north of Grand Street.

Third—Resolved, That provision be made in the construction of said bridge for two tracks for the elevated railroad, and for such roads, with suitable terminal facilities in New-York City.

Fourth—Resolved, That the substance of the offer of the East River Bridge Company, dated Nov. 18, 1895, to sell its franchise, &c., for the sum of $200,000 be accepted, subject to the approval as to all matters of form and detail of the counsel of this commission of a written agreement to be prepared pursuant to this resolution and subject to the express consent of the Mayors and Controllers of the respective Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the said contract to be prepared and submitted to said commission and approved by it before the execution.

The locations considered were: From near South First Street, Brooklyn to near Stanton Street, in New-York; from a point between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets, in Brooklyn, to a point between Delancey and Rivington Streets, in New-York, the line of the East River Bridge Company, and from a point between South Fourth and South Fifth Streets, in Brooklyn, to a point between Delancey and Rivington Streets, in New-York, the latter being parallel with the East River Bridge Company's lines and a line 185 feet northerly therefrom.

"The first of these locations," said the committee in their report, "is the shortest span and the least expensive to construct between the piers, but they also find that its location is further from the foot of Broadway, in Brooklyn, and Grand Street, in New-York, than that permitted under the act by which your commission is created, and that the cost of the land and land damages for the approach on the Brooklyn side would be much larger than between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets. We have therefore rejected that proposed route as inexpedient and unlawful."

In comparing the other two routes, the committee reported as follows:

Your engineer computes that the route to the north of the East River Bridge Company would cost about $71,700 less than the company's location, and that the line to the foot of Delancey Street, the southerly route, would cost about $171,000 less than the company's line, and about $100,000 less than either of the other two routes.

As to the difference of the cost of the land and land damages on these several routes, your committee finds that on the New-York side there would be no appreciable difference. It also finds that as between the company's line and the proposed line to the south thereof, there would be no difference on the Brooklyn side, for the reason that both these proposed locations start from the same point on the Brooklyn side. But as to the difference of the cost of the land and of land damages between either of these two routes and the one parallel with the East River Bridge Company's line and to the north thereof, the expense on the Brooklyn side would be vastly different.

The American Sugar Refining Company is the owner of all the water front from South Second Street to beyond South First Street. Your committee has conferred with the American Sugar Refining Company regarding the value of its property between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets, and also between South Fifth and South Fourth Streets, and has a written communication from the Treasurer of said company.

There then follows a letter from John E. Searles, Treasurer of the company, in which he states that the estimated value of their warehouse, between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets, is $500,000, and that the condemning of the block between South Fourth and South Fifth Streets would cripple the entire refining plant, entailing damages of $10,000,000. The report says:

The Treasurer of the refining company further says that if this block between South Fourth and South Fifth Streets is invaded by the bridge, the sugar company will remove its refining business from Brooklyn and from the State of New-York. Your committee would regard such removal of a great industry and the consequent loss of employment to thousands of workers in this vicinity a public misfortune.

Your committee do not find that there is any noticeable difference in favor of either one of these three routes above the other as to the terminal advantages, but that the bridge can be constructed on the East River Bridge Company's line or upon the shorter line to the south thereof at an expense which will be less than upon the line proposed to run 185 feet north of the bridge company's line by $1,000,000 or more.

If your board deem it best to adopt the bridge company's line, it will be necessary to purchase or condemn so much of the property of the company as is located on that line, and if you should adopt the proposed line to the south thereof you will not only destroy the franchise of the company for its Bridge No. 1, but will require some of that portion of Bridge No. 2 which is north of Grand Street in the City of New-York.

The question therefore, arises, Is it better to obtain this property through contract and purchase or by condemnation proceedings? Your counsel have heretofore considered as to whether the bridge company hold a valid and valuable franchise, and have given you their opinion that such franchise is both valid and valuable, and that, whether you see fit to use the franchise of the company or not, it has a value to that company that could be ascertained and would be awarded to it in condemnation proceedings. It is evident that if taken by purchase you could immediately use or invade the line of that company, but that if acquired by condemnation proceedings much delay would be involved and much expense.

It appears from the fifth section of the act creating this commission that the Legislature contemplated that it might be desirable to purchase the charter of said company, and made provision therefor. The consent and approval of the people is thereby given to a purchase of the company's franchise.

It is to be observed, further, that, if you shall adopt the most southerly of the routes submitted by your engineer, you will necessarily encroach upon the line of Bridge No. 2 of said company, and a serious question could be raised as to whether you would have any right to acquire that property by condemnation without further legislation.

It appears to your committee that it is desirable to accept the company's offer of sale for the reason that it would be an enormous saving of expense. It also appears to your committee that the most southerly of the proposed lines is the most desirable. It is more nearly at right angles to the banks of the river; it is shorter, and would cost at least $100,000 less to construct.

A resolution offered by Commissioner Wales was passed at the meeting expressing the regret of the commission at the retirement of Mayor Schieren.

"I know I need not say one word in support of this resolution to commend it to your favor," said Mr. Wales, "but it seems to me that our records here would be incomplete did we not fitly recognize one whose high sense of personal dignity and just consciousness in the discharge of his duties here has won our confidence and respect."

FOR A PARK ON THE PALISADES

COMMISSIONERS OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY HAVE A BILL.

Plan for a National Reservation That Will Include the Entire Length of the Palisades.

A bill has been prepared by the Palisade Commissioners of the States of New-York and New-Jersey for early presentation to Congress establishing a military and National park on the Palisades of the Hudson River. Bills have also been prepared for presentation to the Legislatures of this State and New-Jersey giving exclusive jurisdiction of certain lands in Rockland County, New-York, and in Bergen County, New-Jersey, to the United States for the purposes of the park and reservation.

The general scheme of the proposed legislation follows closely that adopted in the cases of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Park and the Gettysburg National Park.

The general provisions of the bills contemplate the setting apart of a reservation within prescribed bounds and the exact boundaries within the limits named in the bills, to be determined by a National commission to be appointed by the President, and to perform its work under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

In a general way the limits designated embrace the entire length of the Palisades and adjoining water and lands, from the centre of the Hudson River to a highway running parallel with the cliffs, and varying in distance from a few hundred yards to three-quarters of a mile. The widest portion of the strip described is from the middle to the northerly end, where the land consists of unbroken forest.

Section 4 of the bill to be presented to Congress provides that the lands described shall constitute the Palisades National Military Park. They shall be so declared when New-York and New-Jersey have ceded their sovereignty and all water lands under water, and riparian rights, and after a report from the Attorney General of the United States that title is perfect. The park is to be acquired for "military, naval, and other National purposes."

The park will begin in Ridgefield, where Dupont & Co.'s lands intersect the Hudson River high-water line. It will run along the boundaries of Dupont and Annet lands southwesterly to the Fort Lee and Hackensack Road, on its western line to Hudson County, along its west line to Palisade Avenue, Edgewood, on the south side thereof to Sylvan Avenue, along Sylvan Avenue and the Boulevard to the north line of Washington Spring Road, and finally along this north line to its intersection with the high-water line of the Hudson. With the lands are to be included all piers, docks, buildings, and all rights, riparian and otherwise.

The second section of the bill provides that the acquisition of the park shall be under the charge of six Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. They shall have surveys made and have power to negotiate for the purchase of any part, and to make orders as to what parts shall be acquired first. They shall report to the Secretary of the Interior, who is given power, by contract or condemnation, to acquire parcels designated from time to time. These parcels are to be used as the President or Congress may direct. The Commissioners shall hold office for five years, but the President is given full power of removal. He may appoint Commissioners to fill vacancies, or may decline to fill any vacancy and abolish the office, provided three Commissioners shall remain.

When the Attorney General gives notification to the Secretary of the Interior that the title to any parcel is perfect the Commissioners are authorized to take possession immediately and suitably mark and hold the same. The Commissioners are empowered by other sections of the bill to make agreements with the owners of lands within the bounds of the park who desire to retain their residences on the lands under certain restrictions, provided that the fee of the land is acquired by the United States and nothing in such agreements shall prevent the United States from acquiring the lands by right of eminent domain. The affairs of the Palisades National Park, it is provided, shall be subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill provides for the appropriation of $500,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the lands and carry out the other provisions of the bill.

The acts to be submitted to the Legislatures of this State and New-Jersey give exclusive jurisdiction to the United States of the lands in the States mentioned included within the limits of the proposed park.

SHOT HIS NEIGHBOR AND HIMSELF

Rensselaer W. Tripp Commits Murder and Suicide.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Rensselaer W. Tripp shot George W. Galpin this morning and then shot himself at a place two miles south of Cortland. Galpin was a paper hanger and painter, and this morning started for work at Cortland in a wagon. Tripp lived almost across the street from Galpin, and as the latter passed Tripp shot him. Tripp then shot himself.

Tripp's body was found lying in a shed on his place. He had shot himself through the breast. He was seventy-three years old and a farmer.

Galpin was forty-five years old, and leaves a wife and three sons. Tripp leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter by a previous marriage. The murder was the culmination of frequent quarrels between Galpin and Tripp.

STRIKERS ATTACK THE WORKMEN

Police Called Out in Orange to Quell a Riot.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 18.—There was some more rioting among the striking laborers employed on the Orange sewers this morning.

One hundred striking Italians attacked ten Italian laborers who were working in the sewer on Oakwood Avenue. The mob drove the Italians out of the pit.

There was also a conflict between the strikers and a gang of Irish laborers who were working on the sewers in Jackson Avenue. The entire police force this afternoon was sent to the sewers and preserved order.

Honor Men at Phillips Exeter.

EXETER, N. H., Dec. 18.—The honor men in scholarships at Phillips Exeter Academy for the term ended to-day are as follows:

Senior Class—Josiah C. Bartlett, Chicago; Ralph F. Butts, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; John A. Child, Lakewood, N. J.; Edward Cook, New-York; Alfred Hasbrouck, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Alonzo F. Jack, Indiana, Penn.; Frank S. Robertson, Parish, N. Y.; Daniel G. Stark, Montrose, Penn. Mr. Jack takes the highest scholarship, and also a Trustee scholarship.

Middle Class—Walter C. Dean, Dalton, Penn.; James A. Gibson, Syracuse, N. Y.; Stanley Lydecker, Upper Red Hook, N. J.

Junior Class—Philip J. Davies, Scranton, Penn.; Edwin W. James, Sing Sing, N. Y.; John P. Jones, Johnstown, Penn.; Reuben Morley, Saginaw, Mich.

Preparatory Class—Allen G. Eschbach, Bristol, Penn.; Lyman D. Hall, New-York; Walter A. Wolfe, Clenburne, Penn.

Trying to Save a Bank.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—The shareholders of the Banque du Peuple, which is in financial difficulties, met yesterday to consider ways and means to avert a crisis. President Jacques Grenier stated that the bank would apply to the Government for a new charter. After a great deal of wrangling a committee was appointed to make a further report as to the affairs of the bank.

Turkey's Official Calls on the Mayor.

Consul General Ikiades, the new representative of Turkey in this city, called on Mayor Strong yesterday to pay his respects. He had an interpreter with him, and there was a pleasant interchange of compliments between the Consul General and the Mayor.

TRIAL DRAWS TO A CLOSE

Cross-Examination of Sheriff Tamsen Continued.

CHARLES F. MACLEAN A WITNESS

Gen. Tracy Addresses the Jury for the Defense and District Attorney Fellows for the Prosecution.

The trial of Sheriff Tamsen was continued yesterday morning before Judge Allison in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. At the opening of the session Mr. Tamsen resumed his place as witness. District Attorney Fellows continued the cross-examination by asking the witness about the payment for board of United States prisoners in the Ludlow Street Jail.

The Sheriff said he understood that the United States Government was responsible to the city for such board, but that it had not been paid for three years, and that he had started a suit for recovery. A long discussion followed over Mr. Tamsen's statements as to how one of the prisoners got possession of a knife blade.

Mr. Tamsen said he had asked Warden Raabe how the prisoners happened to be down stairs the day they escaped, when he himself had given orders that they were to be kept in their cells. He was told that it was so close in the cells that day that it was impossible to exist in them.

The next witness of importance was Judge-elect Charles F. MacLean, counsel for the Sheriff. He said he had advised Mr. Tamsen about his appointments, and had personally made inquiries about Raabe and the others. He also said he had told Sheriff Tamsen that the rules adopted for the jail were sufficient.

Mr. MacLean said he had talked with the Sheriff and Raabe after the shaving episode, and had advised Raabe that prisoners should be searched and locked in separate cells after they had been brought back from the Marshal's office. Mr. Tamsen had given Raabe the same advice. This closed the case for the defense.

When court was reconvened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Tracy renewed his motion for a dismissal of the indictment. The motion was denied.

Gen. Tracy began his address to the jury by saying that a conviction would forfeit the office of the defendant, and was interrupted by Col. Fellows, who declared that conviction would not forfeit the office. Gen. Tracy insisted that it would, as it would involve a violation of the oath of office.

Gen. Tracy based his plea in the first place upon the statement that the Sheriff was a salaried officer whose subordinates were paid, not by him, but by the city, and that he was in no way responsible for their acts. His second point was that there was no evidence to prove personal act or intent on the part of the Sheriff in allowing the prisoners to escape.

Gen. Tracy then took up the allegation of the indictment, that the defendant had "allowed the prisoners to go at large." There was no evidence to this effect. There was no proof of negligence no the part of the defendant. The main question was, did those pistols, by means of which the prisoners escaped, get into the jail through the defendant's negligence? Certainly not. The man who allowed those pistols to be admitted into the jail was McCabe, who was not mentioned in the indictment. The defendant was not in the jail to watch McCabe, who had been in five years, but the man believed to be, and had been recommended, as a faithful and competent man. If McCabe permitted, through negligence or otherwise, the introduction of those pistols into the jail, it was he who neglected his duty to the public and to the man who had kept him in office.

The legal presumption was that a person charged with crime was innocent until proved guilty, yet the defendant had not depended upon that legal presumption, but had brought indubitable evidence of his high character during life. No man who had reached the age of forty-six descended suddenly into criminality. Was it likely that a man of Mr. Tamsen's reputation would suddenly descend to a negligence which bordered on criminality?

Gen. Tracy, in concluding, urged that the jury must render a verdict of acquittal unless the evidence should show beyond a reasonable doubt that Sheriff Tamsen had wilfully and with intention committed the acts of commission or omission charged against him.

Col. Fellows in beginning his address to the jury for the prosecution accused Gen. Tracy of having brought questions of law before the jury which of right belonged to the Judge, and again denied the statement that forfeiture of office would follow conviction.

He declared that if the defendant sought to lay down rules for the jail he was responsible for the jail, and denied the charge that the Sheriff had been brought to trial because he was a German. The questions of the shaving and the card playing in the jail, which Gen. Tracy had said were unimportant, Col. Fellows took up at length, and declared them to be evidence of mismanagement of the jail.

He had no intention, he said, of making the Sheriff out to be a bad man, he simply accused him of incompetency.

"There is no accusation against this defendant as a man, but as an officer," he said.

The reason McCabe had not been indicted was that until within a short time nothing had been known against him.

Judge Allison announced that he would deliver the charge to the jury to-day, and court was then adjourned.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WOMAN'S FUND

Additional Receipts for the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association.

Mrs. John A. Lowery, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, the Treasurer of the Women's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the "woman's fund":

Mrs. H. R. Winthrop	$10	Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss	10
Mrs. A. P. Stokes	5	Mrs. J. D. Archbold	10
Mrs. C. Lalner	5	Miss Della Gurnee	10
Mrs. B. Mayer	25	Mrs. F. McN. Bacon, Jr.	10
Mrs. T. C. Sloane	25	Mrs. C. Pardee	10
Mrs. H. R. Bishop	25	Mrs. R. P. Lincoln	10
Mrs. J. R. Stickney	25	Mrs. W. E. Dennis	10
Mrs. W. B. Cutting	25	Mrs. A. R. Flower	10
Miss K. E. Turnbull	25	Mrs. T. F. Wentworth	10
Mrs. J. E. Alexandre	25	Mrs. J. A. Johnson	5
Mrs. A. C. Zabriskie	25	Mrs. S. A. Blatchford	5
Mrs. J. M. Fish	25	Mrs. W. G. Hitchcock	5
Mrs. G. A. Crocker	25	Miss A. T. Van Santvoord	5
Mrs. F. L. Stetson	25	Mrs. Astoin	5
Mrs. H. O. Mayo	20	Miss P. C. Swords	5
Mrs. W. N. Crane	20	Miss J. R. Swords	5
Mrs. E. H. Van Ingen	20	Mrs. J. H. Aldrich	5
Mrs. W. Bryce	20	Mrs. W. A. Smith	5
Mrs. H. L. Griggs	15	Mrs. G. W. Forsyth	5
The Misses Kendall	10	Mrs. S. B. H. Vance	5
Mrs. R. C. Shannon	10	Mrs. C. Dann	5
Mrs. W. Geer	10	Mrs. R. S. Hayes	5
Mrs. H. F. Dimock	10	Mrs. H. Vogel	5
Mrs. E. L. Ludlow	10	Mrs. G. Davies	5
Mrs. T. E. Satterthwaite	10	Mrs. J. H. Walker	5
Mrs. A. Heckscher	10	Mrs. H. Oothout	5
Mrs. P. R. Pyne, Jr.	10	Mrs. Seth Low	5
Mrs. J. H. Aldrich	10	Mrs. G. Hofright	5
Miss C. E. Clarkson	10		
Mrs. W. James	10		
Mrs. F. Jackson	10		
Mrs. H. Villard	10		
Mrs. C. Postley	10		
Mrs. W. James	10		
Miss Prellnghuysen	10		
Mrs. John Dore	10		
Miss Cuyler	10		
Mrs. E. Winslow	10		
Mrs. C. Evans	10		

Mr. Harvey Had Refused to Resign.

E. A. Harvey, an examiner for the Commissioners of Accounts, whose resignation was asked for by the Commissioners, and who refused to resign because he claimed that he had faithfully performed his duties, was discharged yesterday.

Harvey wrote a long letter to the Commissioners of Accounts, in which he said:

"If you want my position, why not come out manfully and say what the public are now aware of, that the reformers exist for the spoils only, and you want my place for one of your own political stripe, instead of stooping so low as to trump up false and petty charges against me—charges which nearly all of your own appointees are more guilty of than I. But they are reformers, and a reformer, as viewed by a reformer, is like the King, he can do no wrong."

DISSOLVED BY THE STOCKHOLDERS

The Atlantic Highlands Association Having Fulfilled Its Mission Retires from Business.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Dec. 18.—The Atlantic Highlands Association is dissolved by consent of its stockholders.

It was organized seventeen years ago with the Rev. James E. Lake as President. Its objects were of a composite nature; religion, temperance, and business in the shape of developing and selling lots.

There was a natural amphitheatre, wooded and semicircular, rising symmetrically as a theatre could be built, and large enough to accommodate an audience of 20,000 persons. A pulpit and seats in a semicircle were constructed for camp-meeting purposes, and many prominent divines addressed largely scattered hearers. It was a failure.

The association then built a large tabernacle, octagonal in shape, in which there could be worship in any weather. A large part of it was of glass, and the eye wandering from the speaker obtained a magnificent view of Sandy Hook Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

The tabernacle was abandoned after a few years. It was sawed in two, to permit of its passage through Bay View Avenue, a wide thoroughfare, to another location. There it was transformed into a casino, and the mazy figures of the dance, accompanied by the entrancing music and fragrant flowers and the latest styles, took the place of religious worship.

There was a great shaded lawn between the casino and the bay, with ample seating capacity on which there were concerts by a skilled orchestra. As an accompaniment Roman punches became popular, and sometimes showed pronounced effect. This stirred up adverse criticism by the staid temperance element, and that feature was hastily abandoned.

The auditorium was at one time used by a Chinese Sunday school for a picnic, and their hideous music and the association of white girls with the Chinamen were a scandal in the eyes of the natives, who made threats of driving the latter out of town.

The area of the association lands was more than 400 acres. The association having disposed of its tract by public and private sales, and to the profit of its stockholders, it was agreed to dissolve, and a meeting for that purpose was held. It required two-thirds of the stock to accomplish this object, and more than that amount was represented at the meeting and it favored the dissolution.

Dr. E. C. Curtis, who has been President of the association since 1884, made a report on its financial progress. He said the stockholders had received upwards of $36,000 in dividends, and by the division of the balance it would amount to $48,000, which had not been thought possible by the most sanguine friends of the corporation, as there was a debt of $100,000 that had to be paid first. Dr. Curtis said there had been paid in dividends previous to 1884 $74,000, an amount exceeding the price paid originally by the stockholders for their stock.

Dr. Curtis was for fourteen years the financial representative of the Syracuse University, and he was also one of the original founders and Trustees of the Thousand Islands Park on the St. Lawrence.

On the dissolution of the Atlantic Highlands Association the stockholders adopted complimentary resolutions for his management of its affairs.

The dissolution does not do away with the restrictions against liquor selling or keeping hogs, stables, &c., as these restrictions are incorporated in every deed granted by it.

HE SAYS IT WAS ALL A JOKE

Mayor Strong So Refers to His Speech at Mr. King's Dinner.

Mayor Strong does not want his speech delivered at the dinner given by Herbert Booth King, at the Waldorf, on Tuesday night, to be taken seriously at all. In it the Mayor apparently criticised his Police Commissioners for their careful enforcement of the law.

"Why," said the Mayor, when his attention was called to the criticism made upon his remarks, "it was all said as a joke. They were all having fun, and I thought I would have some, too. Of course, there was no intention whatever to criticise anybody seriously, much less the Police Commissioners."

The Mayor, in his speech, which he insists should be construed only as a joke, said that the effort to make a Czar out of a Dutchman was a failure, and that he had tried to convince the Police Commissioners of that fact. "But," he is quoted as saying, "you know what a Commissioner is after he has got his commission. No one was more polite to me than they were up to the time the Power of Removal bill ran out—on July 1. I went away then and left them as meek as lambs, but when I got back they were all Mayors and I could not tell them a thing.

"With New-York as it stands to-day I have influence in just three departments. Waring pays me some respect because he thinks I may turn him out, and the Civil Service Board and Commissioners of Accounts treat me fairly well, for the same reason, but with the others I don't count."

SENATOR BRADLEY MUST APPEAR

Served with a Subpoena from the Assembly Committee on Cities.

Senator Daniel Bradley of Brooklyn, whom the Assembly Committee on Cities has wanted for some time, was served yesterday with a subpoena to appear before the committee next Monday morning.

Four men had been trying to find the Senator, and on Tuesday William Halperin volunteered his services, and succeeded. It is said that Senator Bradley has been living at Stamford, Conn.

Halperin, who was furnished with a description of the Senator by C. W. Zaring, counsel to the committee, first saw him

FOR A MESS OF POTTAGE

The New State of Utah Was Sold to the Republicans.

SAINTS UNSCRUPULOUS POLITICIANS

Having Bargained Away His State, George Q. Cannon Is Likely to Become a Senator.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

For some time I have looked for another of those articles on Utah which appeared in the columns of THE TIMES early this year. The results of the recent election there have so completely vindicated the predictions contained in those letters that it is difficult to suppose the writer thereof would permit the opportunity of justifying his assurances to pass without some sort of "I told you so."

Many persons like myself, while admitting, in a general way, the substantial truth of the charges contained in the letters referred to, doubted some of the statements made, and certainly failed to see their bearing upon the issues raised. I could not believe Mr. George Q. Cannon, devoted, as he has always claimed to be, to the Church, was an aspirant for political honors; but later knowledge derived from trustworthy sources in Salt Lake seems to leave little room for doubt that he has neither surrendered his ambitions nor has he parted with the means of gratifying them.

Eight Senators for Churchmen.

There is no longer any doubt that the ecclesiastical influence of many prominent Mormons was exerted to secure success to the cause of Republicanism, with the result that the one oasis of Democracy in all that Sahara of Republicanism, which covers what, in early days, was known as the great American Desert, has been swept out of existence by the direct efforts of the rulers of the Mormon Church. These Churchmen, controlling Utah, hold also the balance of power in Idaho, Arizona, and Wyoming. This will give to them the advantage of electing to office eight Senators, pledged to the personal and Church interests of the Mormon leaders, when Arizona becomes a State. The recent election of Senator Shoup of Idaho by the united vote of the Mormon members of the Legislature of that State is directly in illustration, and the golden opportunity offered the National Democracy of anchoring deeply in this region one State which would be loyal to Democratic principles and afford some hope of future changes favorable to that party in States surrounding it has, as predicted in the former TIMES letters, been lost by the deliberate neglect of those charged with the control of the affairs of the party nationally.

Another source of loss to the cause in Utah was the course of The Salt Lake Herald, the organ of Democracy throughout the regions of the Rocky Mountains. Referring to the articles in THE TIMES, and replying to a communication published in its columns and prepared by Mr. Dininny, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee of the election in 1894, The Herald denied absolutely that there was any evidence of interference in politics on the part of leading churchmen, and contended further that, even if such interference had been resorted to, it had failed of producing any results. That paper stood side by side with Republicans in proclaiming Utah to have been wrested from its Democratic moorings by the unfortunate industrial conditions nationally existing and active and earnest work on the part of Republicans. While the position of The Herald was by all leading Democrats known to have been taken with the consciousness that it was wrong, the great body of Democratic voters, loyal both to their principles and political organization, naturally placed trust in The Herald and were thus deliberately deceived by those of their own house. The eternal fitness and justice of things, however, prevaileth, for both the manager and editor of The Herald were numbered with the Democratic ticket, and were slaughtered.

Reconvened Democratic Convention.

As is known, the Democratic State Convention was reconvened about two weeks before the election to meet the active interference of churchmen at a priesthood meeting held during the semi-annual conference of the Church. At the time in question most of the more responsible persons holding church positions were present. At this meeting Moses Thatcher, one of the Twelve Apostles, and B. H. Roberts, holding a church position inferior only to that of an Apostle, were censured for suffering themselves to accept nominations on the Democratic ticket without first having secured the consent of George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, the two counselors of President Wilford Woodruff, and therefore constituting a majority of that "quorum," or body. Joseph F. Smith administered the rebuke, and it was indorsed by George Q. Cannon and Wilford Woodruff.

Mr. Smith, when the storm arose, denied that he designed the reference to apply to Thatcher and Roberts, or to matters political at all, but his hot head, his inflammatory disposition, the political bees that always sing in his bonnet, coupled with an unbridled partisanship, have placed him in so many positions demanding denials that few can accept his excuse as being honest, though may much desire to. That the inference drawn from the remarks of Mr. Smith and others by both Democrats and Republicans was warranted is evidenced by the speech of Apostle Heber J. Grant, considered, until Mr. Cannon took a hand, the great speculator of the Twelve Apostles. Mr. Grant, following the remarks of those preceding him at the priesthood meeting, and as indicating their effect upon his inspired mind, declared that he had been tendered a political nomination, and had asked the First Presidency if he might accept it, but as he received no reply he had refused to permit the use of his name. Yet he likewise said he intended that any political significance should attach to his utterances. While Mr. Grant is credited with being a Democrat, he is in reality a Republican, since he believes in both bounties and protection. He has, therefore, been of rather less than of value to the Democratic Party. The general belief in his Democracy gave strong vindication to the Republicans when, in the manner suggested, he indorsed the strictures of Mr. Smith. There has, however, been as much certainty since Mr. Smith's denial as before that he intended to and did injure the political prospects of both Thatcher and Roberts by discrediting them before a meeting of the most influential members of the Church to which they belonged and in which they were recognized as strong, vital, and intelligent workers.

Mr. Smith's address was the straw which broke the back of the Democratic camel in Utah. Under other circumstances, and considered without reference to what had preceded them, the utterances which inflamed the minds of all voters—Republicans exultantly, Democrats wrathfully—would have occasioned as little significance as any of the views of Mr. Smith on purely political affairs—and these are not held in any profound esteem.

The upshot was that an address was formulated by the reconvened Democratic Convention reciting certain specific acts of interference on the part of churchmen, as such, to accomplish certain political ends—those ends being against the interests of the Democratic Party and opposed to the political liberty of the Mormon people. The instances then cited might have been multiplied without limit, while additional facts have since come to light, all tending to show it to have been the deliberate intent of George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, and other prominent Mormon ecclesiasts to exert their religious influence to defeat the Democracy. The facts also show that the result was accomplished. There have been, it is true, denials, and there are such Democrats as Gov. West, who, for personal ends, pursues the same policy as The Herald did originally, and denies what he knows to be true, and what he has for years known to be true. When the address appeared it was cordially indorsed by The Herald, though no facts contained in it had developed since the day that paper had vehemently denied their existence, save the incident at the priesthood meeting which was the immediate cause of the reconvening of the Democratic State Convention.

Naturally, when the Democratic organ first repudiated the charges and then later admitted them, the effect was anything but satisfactory to Democratic voters, and in the remoter districts there is little doubt that the erroneous position first taken by The Herald left an effect on the minds of many that was not removed by its later confession of the truth.

The Motives of Gov. West.

The evasive excuse offered by Gov. West in his frequent interviews on the subject are in perfect harmony with those of the Republican Party, except that Gov. West makes a distinction which Republicans are above resorting to. He denies that the Church, as such, exercised any influence either for or against one party or the other, but does admit that churchmen have taken an interest in political affairs. Since the bulk of the Mormon voters remain true to their Democratic traditions, despite the work of churchmen, and since the Church, as a church, consists of all its members, it therefore would not as a body interest itself for either party exclusively. In this aspect of the case the Governor is correct, but, being familiar with conditions in Utah, he deliberately misleads those who trust him, because of his position and their unfamiliarity with the facts, or with his standing in Utah, by his method of denying the exercise of Church influence.

Gov. West's motives for repudiating the declarations of a convention of 600 men and women, gathered from all parts of Utah, to four-fifths of whom the Mormon religion is the chief consideration of their lives, are quite apparent to all acquainted with him and his aspirations. The Mormon Democrats declared unanimously that some of their leaders had stultified themselves, and had abandoned many of the principles politically. Gov. West, a former opponent of the Church leaders, now turns his back on his party, and presumes to contradict those whose love of the very men he viciously battled against at that time won for them this confidence.

The facts should be disclosed. Gov. West is an applicant for the position of Federal Judge for the district which will come into existence when Utah is admitted to Statehood. Despite an overwhelming and conscious unfitness for the place, coupled with the knowledge that the bar, had it the power, would reject him for his lack of standing in the community and his entire absence of legal knowledge, no less than for his well-known and inherent indisposition to fit himself for so responsible a trust, the present Governor of Utah banks on some hold he has on Secretary Carlisle to win for him the coveted prize in face of the objection that would come from every Democrat in Utah who is in touch with his party. Now, Gov. West realizes that, if Utah is not admitted to Statehood during President Cleveland's incumbency, his cause is hopeless.

After being displaced from the Governorship, when Harrison defeated Cleveland, he was a lobbyist, living on the sufferance of friends he has since treated with shameful ingratitude, and the same future awaits him unless he can obtain the Federal Judgeship or some other position. When Gov. West lifts his carpetbag he holds in hand all his material possessions. This man, to gratify personal needs—and I grant them to be great enough, Heaven knows—repudiates the action of his party, belittles those that have supported and honored him in the past, denies the truth, and justifies an infamy against the political freedom of a people about to be clothed with the fullness of American liberty. These statements regarding Mr. West are made necessary in order to offset the truckling subserviency recently displayed by him toward those whom he has most heartily condemned, and who, in turn, have precious little use for him or those of his class, though willing enough to take advantage of all such tendered assistance to escape the inevitable result of discovered falsehood and treachery. The votes of about 18,000 Mormon Democrats, indorsing the address of the State Convention which declared some of their leaders had used their church influence to effect political results, contradict Gov. West and all who deny the truth with him. This 18,000 constitutes a majority of the Mormon voters in Utah.

George Q. Cannon's Sensations.

Nothing in the whole campaign equalled the sensation caused by remarks of George Q. Cannon at a religious meeting a few days before the election. Mr. Cannon was in this city shortly after the priesthood meeting referred to. Information came to me here that his business, which was to dispose of $400,000 bonds (for $360,000) on the Utah sugar plant, would not permit his return to Utah until after the election. It is no serious injustice to Mr. Cannon to confess that his absence from Utah at certain critical periods has excited comment both here in the East and in Utah. I learn, however, that he returned to Utah immediately after the development of the storm caused by the political significance of the priesthood meeting, and was actively engaged in Church preaching at important political points. No doubt existed in the minds of Democrats that Mr. Cannon had made all essential arrangements to see that his contract, which was to deliver Utah as a Republican State, should be executed to the letter.

For a time it was thought the Democratic Party would take down its ticket, disband, and resolve to fight the proposed Constitution, so flagrant became the interference of churchmen. Naturally, there was much concern among leading churchmen because of this danger, since to lose Statehood for years would be to defeat the end sought for in all the concessions against prophetic assurances made in the last five years. At the same time the financial straits into which the leading churchmen and the Church itself had been led by Mr. Cannon's monetary speculations continued painfully pressing. Thus the assurances of monetary relief being conditioned on Utah's delivery as a Republican State, while Statehood also was indispensable to the execution of the agreement which was to result in financial salvation to those concerned, and while the opposition of either a united Democracy or a strong element thereof endangered Statehood, it became evident that the immediate political and financial environments were such as to place Mr. Cannon and the rest in the unhappy predicament of the individual who had a Hobson's choice of facing Satan on the one side, or dropping into the deep sea on the other. When, however, after deliberate, careful, and, one might say, even prayerful, consideration, that body of loyal Mormons—men and women, with a sprinkling of Gentiles—while declaring that high churchmen had prostituted their ecclesiastical offices to political ends, yet maintained that the people were alone interested in the grave issue, and, therefore, determined that a manly appeal should be made to them as freemen, regardless of their leaders, and that Statehood should still be earnestly advocated; the deep sea was removed, and there faced the churchmen engineering a Republican victory but one difficulty—the necessity of making Utah Republican. So, when Mr. Cannon spoke at a Brigham City religious meeting, he intersected politics and employed this language, which is quoted from The Salt Lake Herald:

"One man was paid $10,000 for stealing Salt Lake, and now he is at the head of another organization."

Just there he said something else, but I did not catch it, as I was interrupted by Seymour B. Young, who sat on the stand and said, in an undertone that could be heard by all on the stand: "And now he's trying to steal something else." A little later President Cannon said: "Now, this man has troops of men and women following him."

An Election Had Been Stolen.

The sensation created was profound. There could be no mistaking Mr. Cannon's meaning—that the Chairman of the State Democratic Party had stolen an election, and that what he had done before he might, as a natural inference, be expected to do again. The first thing Mr. Cannon did was to deny that he made any such remarks. He declared that prominent Mormons present would support him in this denial, but they refused to do so. Mr. Cannon then admitted that he must have used the language, since he was told so by those whose word he could not question, but said he had absolutely no recollection of having done so. If the speech excited lively comment, it must be granted that the admission, coupled with the excuse offered, was little less than amazing. That a man of Mr. Cannon's acknowledged deliberation and coolness, than whom no man of his years has done more public speaking, should, in the course of a religious discussion, turn abruptly aside from the current of his thoughts to assault a political party through its Chairman in the heat of a political campaign, and that, too, by utterances calculated to inflame favorably or unfavorably the public mind, and that of all that he had said this isolated, detached, yet most conspicuous, fragment alone should leave no consciousness on the part of such a speaker, was little less than incredible. More than all that has been done by Mr. Cannon in recent years—and he has done enough to shake the confidence in him of any community save his own—this admission and the manner of excusing what he said disturbed the minds of devoted followers. To date, he has shown neither an impairment of mental powers nor a disposition to evade greater responsibilities, and it could not, therefore, be condoned on the ground of gradual failing of the mental faculties.

To those of his own faith who have watched him critically in recent years, as well as to those not of his faith, Mr. Cannon's statement that he could not recall what he was charged with saying was accepted as a pure and deliberate evasion, forced from him to escape the consequences of an utterance which not only expressed his inmost views, but which, in his heart, he trusted might do the Democracy injury among his people and the evil results of which he felt assured he could escape by denial. He could now see no way of Statehood being defeated, since Democrats in convention and in face of their knowledge of ecclesiastical interference still stood for the proposed constitution. His financial aims and personal investments made his every interest desire a Republican success. His well-known enmity toward high Democrats and his desire for personal political preferment drove all his wishes against toward Republican success. Despite his protestations of being guided by the spirit of Christ, the Adam is strong in Mr. Cannon's composition, and he is prone to revenge as the sparks to fly upward—as those living can testify when occasion requires.

Other Excuses and Denials.

The excuse offered by Mr. Cannon for his Brigham City error recalled other events. It was remembered that Mr. Cannon, when in Congress, denied that he then had four wives, that on returning to Salt Lake City he denied that he had denied having four wives, and that upon his return to Washington, there denied having made the denial in the City of the Saints. It has also recalled the time of his arrest in Nevada, followed by his attempted escape through jumping from the train bearing him back. Mr. Cannon denied that he had jumped from the train, but said he had gone out to get a little air and fell off—though he was commissaried with both food and drink when re-arrested. Still later it is remembered that an interview with him appeared in The Washington News shortly after the Republican victory in Utah in 1894, in which Mr. Cannon spoke of himself as a Democrat and averred that Republicans had slipped in and won a victory in Utah, but that Democrats would regain the Territory at the next election (the last one.)

When Mr. Cannon returned to Salt Lake he denied having made the statements charged in this interview, and I remember that THE TIMES investigated the subject, and found that Mr. Cannon had prevaricated. Then came his Brigham City denial and confession. These occurrences, together with others ad infinitum, recurring to the minds of the people, have convinced many that Mr. Cannon may be numbered among those to whom the rigid necessity of truth and the ennobling sense of gratitude are alike unknown. No man can do for Mr. Cannon the harm that he is doing himself. Nor is the public unmindful of the fact that Mr. Cannon has increased his worldly possessions through spiritual means at the expense of the Church and its people. In support of this, I have heard of a free-lance young Mormon stating that a popular subscription had been raised among the Mormon people to pay the forfeited bond of the beloved counselor to the First President in the Church. This bond was imposed after Mr. Cannon "fell" from that memorable train.) But when the amount of the forfeited bond was restored to Mr. Cannon by act of Congress, there is no record of Mr. Cannon having returned this popular subscription to the subscribers. What cometh to the servants of the Lord, it would be ungracious to return, and so the bond money was kept by Mr. Cannon. Despite this, Mr. Cannon will be the Senior United States Senator from Utah.

As to the Senators.

There has been a little apprehension on the part of some lest President Cleveland, in view of religious interference with the politics of Utah, might withhold his approval of the constitution, and refuse to issue the proclamation called for in the enabling act, and by which Utah would step into the majesty of Statehood. Such an event would cast in hopeless gloom the Republican Church leaders, because of political ambitions lost and financial assurances destroyed. However, sufficient confidence exists in the minds of Republicans to create factions seeking such offices as are within the gift of the successful party. Naturally the Senatorships excite the greater interest. While an effort is made to show that there are neither Gentiles nor Mormons in politics in Utah, it is publicly agreed that there shall be sent to the United States Senate one Mormon and one Gentile Republican. True, some little fear exists among the Republican Gentile members of the Legislature that the Mormons will not be wholly honest, for which reason they have sought to have the Legislature convened before the issuance of the proclamation by the President declaring Utah a State, lest, once having secured Statehood, the Mormon, being in a majority in the Legislature, might take both Senatorships. That a party which vindicated the declarations of the reconvened Democratic State Convention that churchmen had exerted a baleful influence in Utah politics should now express fear as to the honesty of these same deluded churchmen affords no little amusement to the defeated party.

Frank J. Cannon, whom your former correspondent delighted to honor as the political son of his father, has been most prominently mentioned as the Mormon who shall represent Utah generally, and the Mormon people specifically, in the United States Senate. But there are clouds in Mr. Frank J. Cannon's political sky. If the Mormons are to have one of their faith to represent them, there are a number of promising churchmen who seriously object to the presence of Mr. Frank as the embodiment of their doctrines at the National Capitol. The objection is also heightened by the fact that Mr. Crane, formerly Chairman of the Republican Party in Utah, who claims to have made young Frank politically, (he repudiates him in all other respects,) has been in nowise backward in discussing Frankie's weaknesses in ways that no good Latter-Day Saint could tolerate in one who is to be looked upon as the refined product of a gospel all of a father as spiritual as the Mormon faith and Mr. George Q. Cannon are by some thought to be. Mr. Frank, it is said, has befouled his ointment, and many strong Mormons will none of it; and this is all right. The office cannot be thought of in connection with any name other than a Cannon; so we have left Mr. George Q. Cannon, who is a representative member as well as chief leader of the Church, besides whom all others are dwarfs to mere puppets in church influence, and he will be reluctantly compelled to have his own desires gratified. That there may be peace among his brethren, Mr. George Q. Cannon, with fear and trembling and repugnance, will yield to the persistent calls of duty which will demand that he again sacrifice himself on the altar of the Mormon people at the rate of $5,000 a year and mileage, and $3,000 a year from the Church, for the work of elevating and saving the people to helping along private enterprises.

The Gentile Senator will be the man Mr. Cannon selects, though, as in the Brigham City episode, Mr. Cannon will be wholly unconscious of it.

The Mormon Inquisition.

The Deseret Evening News, the organ of the Church, which is edited by a son of Mr. Cannon, published a very lengthy editorial after the recent election, which discussed the political interpretation generally placed upon the priesthood meeting utterances of Messrs. Smith, Cannon, et al., and made it very plain that the leaders were neither to be deterred from doing as they pleased in such matters nor to be frightened out of correcting those that violated Church discipline. This editorial was understood by all to mean that Apostle Thatcher and Elder Roberts had violated church discipline in not submitting any political or secular official leanings they might have for the approval or disapproval of Messrs. Cannon and Smith, President Woodruff, though a co-ordinate body, being relieved from any material responsibility because of his ripe age, and unquestioned honesty. At the time of the assault on Thatcher and Roberts, much anxiety was felt as to what they would do, whether they would yield to the Church leaders or assert their manhood and stand upon their undoubted rights, not alone as citizens, but as members of a Church which, according to what advanced doctrinal members say of it, (and which it is own unhappy record should urge it to believe in,) means the most perfect liberty or nothing. While in nowise denying or withholding the profoundest deference to the Church of which both are really illustrious members, they asserted their political independence in the most emphatic and unequivocal terms. The editorial in the News already referred to seemed also designed to cover the declaration of these loyal Mormon Democrats, made in response to the priesthood utterances, and much anxiety has been exhibited on the part of both Mormons and Gentiles alike as to what the outcome would be.

Some expressed the fear that they would be tried for their fellowship in the Church. The proposition is preposterous. There is little doubt that Joseph F. Smith would be stupid enough to do even this, but with Mr. Cannon it is different. He may forget a speech that is likely to torment him, but never that to call Elders Thatcher and Roberts to trial for what they have done politically would be to lay bare to all the world and before an astonished church membership the indirect arts that dare be practiced by a Church in this land in the nineteenth century. To give these men fair hearing would be to disrupt the Church—and disruption would likely be followed by a suit that would disclose the various uses—private and worse wise—to which the religious tithing gifts of a trusting and God-fearing people have been put.

Does it follow from this that Messrs. Thatcher and Roberts will be permitted to go unmolested, unchastised? By no manner of means. There are processes within the province of the Church, and within the limits of its discipline, by which, though slow, the spirits of these men can be ground into the dust or compelled to rise in irresistible antagonism. In either case, the destruction of these men will be complete before the body of the Church. If resistance is shown, the cry will be raised that the leaders knew Brothers Thatcher and Roberts were on the high road to apostasy, for intimation to this effect has already been spread with amazing industry. Even the saints are human. If no resistance is shown, then humiliation upon humiliation will be poured out upon them. They will pass from public view, and a community which is ever disposed to forget the suffering living and to exalt the dead sufferer will cast from its memory those who have yielded all for its good opinion and its honest freedom.

Cannon Dislikes Thatcher.

What is here asserted will come to pass with unerring certainty. George Q. Cannon has a cordial dislike of Moses Thatcher—a dislike shared by Joseph F. Smith, though in less cautious ways—notwithstanding the former's high professions and devotion to the loving and forgiving doctrines of the lowly Nazarene. Mr. Cannon was never known to have a friend, in the full and virile meaning of the word; he has never made close companionship with men that were his equals intellectually or in esteem for principle, however much inferior to him in that cunning which so often betrays itself into public contempt or open shame. As for Mr. Roberts, he is under the ban for the first time, and he may soon learn "how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is" to contend for his manhood against cordial haters clothed with the clothing of the Church. Mr. Thatcher is a man whose physical condition has been such as many times in the last few years to bring the grave nigh unto him, but his spirit is of heroic stamp, and his attitude in God and the Church he has served to its credit unfaltering. It might have been expected that to an opponent so physically weak would have been shown some consideration. But no. And the character of the fight for the Democracy and political freedom that is recognized as fair with high churchmen and the Republican Party allied against it—may be judged by the inquisitorial disposition hitherto shown and hereafter still more fully to be revealed in the treatment that will be accorded Moses Thatcher and B. H. Roberts, because they would not become parties to the rape of the honor of a people they have labored for, a people whom they have believed to have been beloved of God, and for doctrines which their prophetic ideals told them were destined to spread the light of liberty and of truth throughout all the world.

Were not the limits of this article already extended unconscionably, reference might be made to the predictions of the articles in THE TIMES last February, and it could be shown how literally existing conditions in Utah were therein forecast. Any person sufficiently interested can read those articles, and, by posting himself on what has since followed in Utah, can be satisfied that Utah and her people have been sold for a mess of Republican pottage by Mr. George Q. Cannon, and that the financial credit of the Mormon Church and the honor of its people have been destroyed by the wretched transaction.

J.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1895.

MR. CONSTABLE WAS NOT HEARD

President La Grange of the Fire Department and Controller Fitch Have a Tilt Before Board of Estimate.

Superintendent Constable of the Building Department visited the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon with the expectation of presenting the estimates of his department for next year to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The board had been hard at work arranging the final budget, and was about ready to adjourn for the day when Mr. Constable entered.

"Mr. Constable," said the Mayor, "we will have to wait until to-morrow to hear you."

Mr. Constable was abashed. He could not understand what the Mayor meant.

"Then," said Mr. Constable, "why have I been summoned to come down here today? I have been compelled to neglect the business of my department to come here. I have received notice to be here to-day, and I made my plans accordingly."

The Mayor gave one of his peculiar smiles and said:

"Well, Mr. Constable, the principal reason that you will not be heard to-day is that the Mayor has other business to attend to to-day."

Mr. Constable accepted this as sufficient and went out.

During the session of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the estimates of the Fire Department were taken up. President La Grange asked for an additional stenographer for the Commissioners, and a special clerk for Chief Bonner. Controller Fitch said he was willing to appoint Chief Bonner a clerk, but he could not see the necessity of another stenographer. President La Grange said it was necessary.

"If it is necessary," said the Controller, "I will not oppose you. But have you any of the old hands up there now?"

"Yes," said Mr. La Grange, "about one-half of the old force, I should say."

"You cannot appoint men except from the civil service list, can you?" asked the Mayor.

"We cannot," said Mr. La Grange." Politics does not enter into our department."

"Haven't you appointed a large number of Republicans?" asked the Controller.

"I don't know that we have," said Mr. La Grange.

"Well," said the Controller, "the Mayor started this, so let's have it out."

"We have appointed quite a number of men recently," said Mr. La Grange.

"They were all Republicans, just as good Republicans as you are," said the Controller.

"They were just as good Republicans as the Democrats they replaced," retorted La Grange, as he got up from his chair and pounded the desk vigorously.

"And they were discharged because they were Democrats simply?" asked the Controller.

"No, Sir! No, Sir!" said Mr. La Grange, thumping the desk again.

The Mayor grabbed Mr. La Grange by the arm, and said:

"Come, come, now, gentlemen. Let us go to work."

The Fire Department was allowed $2,345,355, an increase of $260,984 over this year. The Bureau of Elections got $517,294, an increase of $97,644. There is a deficit in this year's appropriation amounting to $64,864.50 for the reprinting of the ballots after the judicial decision keeping off the "rooster" emblem of the State Democracy. No objection was offered to making good this deficiency.

Dr. Moffatt Secures a Divorce.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Dec. 18.—Dr. Edmund Montgomery Moffatt, formerly a professor in the New-York Medical University, was granted a divorce here to-day from his wife, Margaret Moffatt. The real cause of the action was religious difference between Dr. Moffatt and his wife, the doctor being a leader in the A. P. A. movement, and his wife a Roman Catholic. Mrs. Moffatt contested the case and charged her husband with many crimes. Depositions of many persons in New-York were used. The Court gave the professor a divorce and gave Mrs. Moffatt alimony.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau and Santiago, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica and Guatemala) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Alliance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Alliance";) at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 4 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sanu, via Limon; at 4 PM for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Claribel.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica and other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, per steamship Curacao, via Curacao and Maracaibo, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Curacao";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island, Cape Haiti, and San Domingo, per steamship New-York; at 3 PM for Rocas del Toro, per steamship from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At *8 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *4 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mail for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

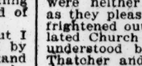
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Neale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points in GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & Co., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD & S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | *Kaiser W.II., Ja. 22, 10AM
**Normania, Jan. 8, 11 AM | †F. Barbarossa, Jan. 23, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris)
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | F. Bismarck, Apr. 9, 11AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4¾ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malto, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also Winter cruise to the
WESTINDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Dec. 25 | PARIS.....Jan. 15
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 1 | NEW-YORK.....Jan. 22
ST. PAUL.....Jan. 8 | ST. PAUL.....Jan. 29

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
FRIESLAND....Dec. 25 | BERLIN.....Jan. 8
South'wark, Jan. 1, 10 AM | WESTERNLAND, Jan. 15
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CHINA.....Dec. 31, 3 P. M.
AFRIDI.....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Jan. 18, 2 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 327 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago; and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Dull Markets and Generally Steady Prices.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Quiet —Cotton Lower—Coffee Steady.

There was very little speculative demand for grain, and prices at the close were unchanged, while the tendency was firmer early in the day. Provisions declined early, but rallied later and closed steady and dull. Cotton was quiet and lower on local realizing. Coffee was dull and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	69¾@	70
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	32⅞@	33
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35½@	35⅝
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	.
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	9.50
Lard, Western steam	5.52½@	.
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	26 @	28
Sugar, granulated	4½@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14½@	.
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@	10¼
Copper, lake	10.50 @	.
Lead	3.20 @	.

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅝c on foreign buying, firmer cables, and local covering, fell ½c on local realizing, rallied ⅛c on covering, and closed firm and unchanged, with a moderate business....Spot was in fair export demand at firm prices. Sales 75,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels choice red, 18,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, and 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at 65c, free on board, afloat; 2,000 bushels No. 1 do at 66½c, elevator, and 3,000 bushels No. 2 red at 3c over May, in elevator. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2½c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at ⅛c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 1⅛c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at ⅛c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 1⅜c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 71,181 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 71,131 bushels; receipts, 288,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 374,272 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and firm at unchanged prices, with the absence of features....Spot was unchanged and fairly active. Sales, 110,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 35¼c, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels do at 35⅝c, free on board, afloat, steamer last half January; 25,000 bushels do on private terms; 3,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 35c, elevator; 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 34⅝c, delivered, and 51,000 bushels do on private terms....Receipts, 83,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 260,561 bushels....Clearances hence, 76,889 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 122,636 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and closed at unchanged prices, with only a local demand....Spot were in moderate jobbing demand at firm prices....Sales, 46,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 22⅝c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 21⅜c; rejected white, 21½c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 23⅝c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@25c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 13,200 bushels; exports, 590 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	30,000	65½@65¾	65¾
January	10,000	66⅛@	66⅛
February	100,000	66⅞@67	66⅞
March	@		67⅛
May	930,000	66 9-16@67⅛	66⅞
July	190,000	66 5-16@67	66⅝
Total	1,260,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	25,000	33⅝@	33⅝
January	25,000	33⅜@33⅝	33⅝
May	150,000	34 7-16@34⅝	34½
July		@	35
Total	200,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		@	22½
January	10,000	22⅝@	23⅛
February		@	23
May	50,000	24 @	24
No. white—			
December		@	24½
January		@	24¾
Total	60,000		

FLOUR—Business was flat, while prices were unchanged. Sales, 10,375 bbls, including 6,000 bbls Spring and Winter trade brands and 4,375 bbls City Mills at quotations....Arrivals, 12,715 bbls and 20,962 sacks; exports, 2,400 bbls and 18,350 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 52,566 bbls and sacks.

WHITE WINE, $2.40@2.50 per bbl; sugars, $2.60@2.65; No. 2, $2.70@2.75; No. 1, $2.90@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30@$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.40@$3.50; patents, $3.60@$3.85; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Demand fair at steady prices. Sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and steady at $1.30@$1.35 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 39½c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Light demand at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 ... rolled barley, $1.60@$1.70.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Saga-more, $2.35; granulated yellow meal, $2.10@$2.25; white do, $2.10@$2.35; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 70c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Steady and fairly active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 65c; middlings, 70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 60@70c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market here yesterday settled to essentially the prices that prevailed before the recent speculative demand. A sale was made of 100 bbls prime yellow on the dock at 28½, that price was bid for larger lots delivered, up to 1,000 bbls, while they were offered at 28¾c. Good off-grade yellow was to be had at about 27½c. Crude, in barrels, declined to 24¾c, at which 100 bbls prime were obtained, closing with 24c bid and 24¼c asked. The prolonged dullness here invited selling, which was marked where the goods were on the dock to avoid warehousing. Besides, the South in many instances was more anxious to cover on bids. It was buried in many sections over placing small lots in order to get tank room, and, as against the steady, although moderate, further supplies of seed. In the Mississippi Valley five tanks crude in bulk had been placed at 20½c, and there were further offers to sell at that price, and again at 21c, where 22c had been asked. Texas has also sold small lots at 20½c, and near coast points offer increasing quantities at 21c, and find bidding essentially at 20c. It must be understood that any large lots at the South are held with quite as much steadiness as at any time latterly; in fact, the principal consumers declining to sell. But just at present at least the pressure of the small lots is beyond control on the dull wards, and much will depend for general support of the marked and changed condition, from their present dullness and weakness, of other food products. Linseed was without change in price on moderate demands; American at 42c, filled at 45c, and Calcutta at 48c. Neatsfoot oil was in fair jobbing demand; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. Lard oil was unsettled; quoted at 49@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Dec. 18.—The Standard price of oil is $1.50. National Transit runs, 85,802 bbls; shipments, 89,344 bbls. Buckeye runs, 60,027 bbls; shipments, 49,442 bbls.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.—Oil opened at $1.45; highest, $1.45; lowest, $1.43; closed, $1.43 bid. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.50.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Large supplies of hogs tended to weaken prices a little, by which a decline was noted of 2½ to 5 points for pork and 2½ points for lard, but by the close the reduced basis had been recovered. Trading in New-York was slow, but a good business was done at the West. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day at 38,000 head.

LARD—Was rather easy early in the day, but recovered and closed steady, with December at the West closing at 5.17½c, January at 5.27½@5.30c, and May at 5.50@5.52½c. Here there was dullness, with cash at 5.52½c asked, and tank lots at about 5.22½c. City steam was steady, with sales of 140 tcs at 5.15c. Options—No sales; December closed 5.55c, nominal. Refined was slow, with Continent at 6c, and South America at 6.75c; compound at 4¾@6c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—Was at the West a trifle lower, but closed steadier and essentially as on Tuesday, with December at the West, closing at $7.85 asked, where January was $8.47½@$8.52½, closing at $8.50 asked, and May at $8.82½@$8.87½c, closing at $8.87½ asked. Here there was little demand, with prices held firmly, and sales of 150 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—The short-rib dealings were moderate at the West, but prices were well sustained, where December closed at 4.27½@4.30c, January at 4.27½@4.30c, and May at 4.50@4.52½c.

CUTMEATS—Were slow of sale and unsettled in price. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4 13-16@4¾c; 10-lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders, 5c asked. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7c; 18 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 7¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7¼@7¾c.

BEEF—There was little trading, while prices were held steady. Recent sales of 500 bbls 200 tcs. Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and unchanged; $14@$14.50 quoted at the West and $15@$15.50 here.

HOGS—Were here at easy prices. Receipts at the West, 91,596 head; same time last year, 87,286 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 7,788 head; slow; $3@$3.60. Chicago—Receipts, 38,000 head; steady slow; weaker; $3.40@$3.62½; left over, 3,500 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 10,858 head; 5c lower; $3@$3.55. Omaha—Receipts, 9,000 head; steady to easy; $3.30@$3.45. Pittsburg—Active; $3.60@$3.75. Kansas City—Receipts, 15,000 head; steady to strong; $3.30@$3.45. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.60@$3.70. Indianopolis—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $3.45@$3.60. Quotations here were 4½c for heavy, 4⅝c for 180 lb, 4⅝c for 160 lb, 4¾c for 140 lb, 5⅛c for 120 lb, and 5¼@5⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—The export demand had become quiet, and the home trade was indifferent, with sellers of city at 4c, and 3⅞c bid. Of country-made small sales at 4@4¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was no further change to the market, with 5c a nominal market, and absence of further business. In lard stearine an inactive and nominal position, with 6c quoted for Western. In oleo oil sale in Rotterdam of 50 tcs Modoc at 44 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts made, but little change through the day, and had a very light demand, with the close unchanged to 5 points down. Havre was barely steady, with December 14½ lg ago and other months unchanged. Hamburg quiet at ⅛ pfennig advance to ⅛ decline....Spot Rio was dull and steady at 14½c for No. 7. Sales 1,000 bags Maracaibo; 800 bags Central American, and 600 bags Bogota, on private terms....Opening Call—All M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—February 250 bags at 13.75c; March, 1,500 bags at 13.70c, 1,500 at 13.65c; May, 750 bags at 13.20c; September, 250 bags at 12.20c; total, 4,250 bags. Total for day, 4,250 bags. Closing Prices: January, 13.65 @13.90c; February, 13.75@13.80c; March, 13.65@13.75c; April, 13.30@13.40c; May, 13.20 @13.25c; June, 12.85@12.95c; July, 12.60@ 12.65c; August, 12.30@12.40c; September, 12.15@12.25c; October, 11.95@12.05c; November, 11.85@11.95c; December, 13.85@14c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	205,806
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,618
Total stock in New-York to-day	201,188
Total stock in Baltimore	19,826
Deliveries yesterday	639—18,639
Total stock in New-Orleans	51,093
Deliveries yesterday	974—50,089
	68,728
Total stock in United States	289,916
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 17	102,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 17	28,000
Afloat Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 17	117,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 30	27,000
	274,000
Total	543,916
Same time 1894	567,984

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 14½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7 | No. 5...1.35 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7 | No. 6...1.00 above No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7 | No. 7...Basis
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7 | No. 9...1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16⅜@17¼c; Bocono, 16⅜@17½c; Tovar, 17@17½c; Merida, 17¼@19¼c; Cucuta, 17@18¾c; Central America—Costa Rica 16½@19c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16¼@17c; Caracas, 17¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 17@17¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramauga, 18@21c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; Mexican—Cordova, 17½@19c; Oaxaca, 19@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@ 21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts had very little life, and closed steady at 5@6 points decline, following the weakness abroad. Spot was dull and 1-16c lower. Sales, 354 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8½c; middling uplands, 8¾c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1⅛c on; middling fair, ⅛c on; strict good middling, ⅛c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Prices.		Sales.
		est.	Low-est.	
December	8.18@8.20	8.21	8.18	7,300
January	8.19@	8.24	8.18	35,300
February	8.24@8.25	8.28	8.23	5,400
March	8.29@8.30	8.34	8.29	87,700
April	8.34@8.35	8.36	8.34	2,200
May	8.38@8.39	8.43	8.38	27,700
June	8.43@8.44	8.44	8.41	1,200
July	8.42@8.43	8.46	8.46	500
August	8.42@8.44	8.46	8.42	4,500
September	8.12@8.15			
October	8.02@8.05	8.06	8.02	900
November	7.98@8.00	8.02	8.01	200
Total				172,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

	S.	S. & M.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	8694	11930	6128	5979	..
N. Orleans	12788	14784	17416	13270	..
Mobile	210	2318	1200	800	..
Savannah	3563	4477	4301	3069	..
Charleston	1557	1709	1812	840	..
Pt'mouth	1109	928	1149	743	..
Norfolk	3054	3059	2803	2717	..
New-York	145	1391	3940	..	..
Boston	646	312	708	696	..
Phila	166	100	104	183	..
W. Points	821	1550	2451	702	..
Total	32703	42559	42012	29099	..
This day last w'k	36760	43402	43358	41454	28791
This day last y'r	49821	78317	62614	47859	46036
					34470
					49245

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very fair and prices firm.....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 25@36c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@28c.

RICE—Market firm, with a very fair trade...Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¼c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was neglected and quoted unchanged. Refined in limited demand at steady prices...Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3¼@3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅞@3c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3½@3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝@4¾c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 3-16@4⅜c; softs, 3 11-16@3 13-16c.

TEA—The auction sale of 8,820 pks was at steady prices, including: Moyune—42 pks Hyson, 5¾@6½c; 326 pks Young Hyson, 8½@19c; 59 pks Imperial, 8@22½c; 220 pks Gunpowder, 15½@22c. Ping Suey—72 pks Young Hyson, 9½c; 332 pks Imperial, 7¼@14c; 1,159 pks Gunpowder, 7¾@14½c. Japan—157 pks Pan Fried, 10½@15c; 154 pks Basket do, 11¾@14½c; 48 pks Capers, 17c; 305 pks Congou, 8¼@18½c; 144 pks India & O. Pekoe, 9½@18½c. Oolong—483 pks Foochow, 8@10c; 19 pks Amoy, 8½c; 300 pks Formosa, 17½@27c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The price of domestic marrow settled to $1.50, but on that basis the feeling seems to be rather steadier; holders do not think it advisable to make further concessions, in view of the light receipts, even though trade should continue dull for awhile longer. Medium and pea sell slowly. Red kidney have had further sales for export at $1.25@$1.27½. Turtle soup are 5c higher, and yellow eye are scarce and wanted. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50; do, medium, $1.25@$1.30; do, pea, $1.30; do, white kidney, $1.70; do, red kidney, $1.25@$1.27½; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.45; do, Limas, California, $1.85; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.10 @$1.20; do, foreign, medium, $1.05@$1.15; green peas, barrels, 82½@85c; do, bags, 77½c; do, Scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is firm on the moderate receipts, but is scarcely so active. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 20@27c; Western, 19@28c; do, extra, 28c; do, June, 17@24c; State dairy, 13@24c; Western imitation creamery, 15@22c; do, factory, 8@ 19c; rolls, 11@18c.

CHEESE—Fancy is well sustained. Trading is for small lots and moderate. State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@ 10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10½c.

EGGS—A light demand with fair receipts, and a generally weak tone....State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 23@27c; do, fair to good, 23@25c; Western, fresh, fancy, 23c; do, fair to good, 20@22c; refrigerator, 17@ 20c; do, case, $3.75@$4.50; limed, Western, 17@17½c; Southern, 21@23c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Sales are in moderate supply, but moving very slowly, and the tone is barely steady for usual quantities. Grapes in fair supply and very dull. Cranberries steady; quotations cover qualities generally offering, but there is a possible value for fancy, large, and dark-pointed berries. The light offerings of Florida oranges sell well when of fancy quality. California stock quite plentiful. We quote: Apples—Fancy Northern selections, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, State Kings, $2.50@$3.25; do, Baldwin, $2@$2.62; do, Greening, $1.75@ $2.50; up-river, $1.50@$2.25; Southern, $1.50 @$3; Western, Ben Davis, $2@$2.25. Cranberries—Cape Cod, good to fancy, per bbl, $6@$11; extra fancy might still reach $12; do, Jersey, $7@$8; do, per crate, $2@$2.60. Grapes—State Concord and Catawba, per small basket, 6@11c. Oranges—Florida, bright, per box, $4.50@$5.50; Russet, $3.50@ $4.50; California navels, $4@$5; seedlings, $3@$3.50. Grapefruit—Florida, per box, $5.00@$6.50. DRIED—Nothing of special interest in the market for domestic dried fruits. Supplies are not large, but the general needs of the trade are small at this season of the year, and an easy feeling prevails. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@ 3½c; do, Western, 3@4¼c; do, State, 3½@ 4¼c; chops, 1¾@2¼c; cores and skins, 1@ 1½c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 19½@20c; do, sun-dried, 18c. Cherries, 8@10c. Huckleberries, 6c. Blackberries, 3¾@4c. Apricots, 10 @13½c. Peaches—California, peeled, 13@ 16c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c. Prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Choice quail are in fair request and firm. Grouse scarce and high. Pheasants nominal and moderate supply. Western plenty and slow. Venison in fair request, and steady. Rabbits plenty, but sell fairly. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@55c; grouse, $1.30@ $1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.2@$2; venison, per lb, saddle, 16@20c; do, whole, 6@10c; 13c; rabbits, per pair, undrawn, 20@25c; do, drawn, 15@20c; jack rabbits, 50@75c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts, 11 cars of Western and 2 cars of Southern. A few fine heavy fowls sold at 8c, but was the exception, and a small Southern old lot did not exceed 8c. Southern chickens brought 7c, but Western did not exceed 6@6½c; roosters steady. Turkeys firm. Ducks and geese unchanged. Pigeons weak. We quote: Fowls, per lb, @8½c; chickens, per lb, @8 7c; roosters, per lb, 4½@5½c; turkeys, per lb, 7@9c; ducks, per pair, 65@85c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 15@ 25c. DRESSED—Supplies continue liberal, but still show the larger proportion of chickens and fowl, which are simply a glut on the market. Large quantities have been put in freezers, without relief, as arrivals continue so large that stores and docks are loaded down, and it is not a question of price, but to find buyers, and for average quality here most any offer, from 7c up, is a good one, and large lots, that have become stale, are seeking buyers at 5@6c, though exceptionally fine soft-meated chickens sell up to 8c, and occasionally a shade higher. Turkeys are fairly plenty, but there does not appear to be any surplus of really fancy quality, and holders regard the outlook as favorable, and are hoping to realize a trifle more than possible at the moment. Buyers, however, are still holding back, unless they can obtain fine Western below 11c, though enough selling at that to warrant the quotation, but it is extreme. The stock purchased, however, so far, has been only good working quality, very few really fancy having been secured, and it certainly looks as if there would be a good demand for such fine quality the next few days. Choice ducks in good demand and firm. Choice geese steady. We quote: Turkeys, near by, 13@14c; do, Western, choice, 10½@11c; do, poor to good, 6@10c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@20c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 14@16c; do, small and slips, 10@12c; chickens, Philadelphia, 10@15c; do, State and Western, 7@8c; fowls, State and Western, 7@7½c; fowls and chickens, poor to fair, 5@6c; old cocks, 5c; ducks, near by, 12@14c; do, Western, 10@13c; geese near by, 11@13c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

VEGETABLES—Choice potatoes steady and fairly active. Sweets slow and freely offered....Potatoes, Maine, $1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 75c@$1. Jerseys, 75@90c; sweet potatoes, $2@$4.25; cauliflower, bbl, $1@$2; cabbage, per 100, $2@$3.75; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$3; eggplant, box, 60c@$1.25; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 65c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; string beans, crate, $1@$5; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.50; spinach, bbl, $1.75@2.50; squash, crate, 50@75c; kale, bbl, 75c@$1.

HOPS—Market easy, with a very light trade....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@6c; do, old olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@ 10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@6c; do, crop of 1894, common, 2@4½c.

HIDES—Market entirely nominal....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do San Antonio and Lareao, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 15 lb, 12½c; do Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 15 lb, 13c; do Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Demand improved and prices ruling firm....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 22c; seconds, 21c; acid, light to heavy, 21½@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 28@29c; seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@16c. Oak—Dresseu backs, 32@33c; seconds, 30@31c; bellies, 15@17c.

METALS—Tin easy at 13.85c. Copper weak at 10.50c. Lead quiet at 3.20c. Spelter quiet at 3.40@3.45c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Moderate demand at steady prices. Southern regular, 28c; machine-made barrels, 28½c.

RESIN—Prices steady on a fair inquiry. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.86; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $2.05; K, $2.15@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 18.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25½c; irregular, 25½c bid. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—Turpentine firm; 25c; receipts, 1 bbl. Resin firm; good strained, $1.50@$1.80; receipts, 129 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 18.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¾c; sales, 178 bbls. Resin firm at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was scarce and held firmly, without engagements reported. Charters: A British steamer, general cargo, Boston to Manchester, private terms; a British steamer, general cargo, Virginia to London, Liverpool, or Glasgow, 13s 6d; a British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Cork, for orders, 8s, January; a British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, hence to Lisbon, 3s 1½d, option of general cargo, Dec. 25-Jan. 10; a British steamer, West India and Central American time charter, two months, option of two months more, $5,000 per month; a British steamer, West India time charter, one trip, 6s 3d; a British ship, hemp and sugar, Philippine Isles to Delaware Breakwater, for orders, $5 and $6, respectively; a ship, hemp and sugar, Manila to Delaware Breakwater, for orders, $5 and $6, respectively; two British ships, grain, San Francisco to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom, Havre, or Antwerp, 27s 6d and 26s 3d, respectively; a Russian bark, naval stores, Savannah to Odessa, private terms; a schooner, general cargo, hence to Ceara, $3,500; a British schooner, lumber, Belleveair Cove, N. S., to Puerto Rico, private terms, and back, from Macoris to New-York, sugar, at or about $2.50; a schooner, coal, Norfolk to Cardenas, at or about $1.60; a schooner, sugar, Macoris to New-York, $2.50 and port charges; a schooner, salt, Turk's Island to Boston, 6c; a schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to New-York, 94.87½; a schooner, lumber, Fernandina to New-York, $4.62½; a British schooner, corn, hence to Yarmouth, N. S., 3½c per bushel; a schooner, coal, Hoboken to Wilmington, N. C., 55c and discharged.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The holiday dullness was upon the grain markets to-day. Discussion of the President's message to Congress was the leading point of interest at the opening, the result of which was to impart a feeling of firmness to prices, although opinions were divided as to whether the possibility of hostilities between Great Britain and America would benefit or depreciate values. The course of the market later would indicate that the latter was the view of the majority. The heavy rains which have been falling in the Winter wheat section were viewed with apprehension, the fear being that a severe freeze would follow the milder weather, to the danger of the unprotected plant. Heavy local professionals sold moderately, and prices, from exhibiting strength at the start, became weak and declined during the morning, a fair rally succeeding, with an insignificant loss from yesterday showing at the close. British consols declined almost a full point to-day, but the fact was not particularly important in its bearing on wheat. Liverpool opened ¼@½d higher; later, the private advices reported the gain lost. Continental markets were generally higher. Northwestern arrivals were 858 cars, against 771 on last Wednesday and 374 a year ago. Chicago received 205 cars and 60,865 bushels. Export clearances of wheat and flour aggregated 172,179 bushels.

WHEAT—May opened from 60¾@60¾c, sold at 60¾@60¾c, closing at 59¾@59½c—½@¾c under yesterday. Cash wheat averaged steady. Receipts at principal Western points were 997,996 bushels; shipments, 245,488 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 374,272 bushels; shipments, 71,181 bushels.

CORN—The Venezuelan question played an important part in defining the action of corn prices, as well as those of wheat. It first prompted firmness, but subsequently tended to depress. Only a moderate trade took place, however, and nothing aside from local interest was evident. The range of prices was limited, with some liquidation by holders when the most pronounced weakness existed. Receipts were 337 cars, and only 529 bushels were inspected out of store. Export clearances were 178,562 bushels. Liverpool cables were quiet and ¼d lower. May corn opened at 28¾c, sold between 28@28¼c and 28¾c, closing at 28¼c, unchanged from yesterday. Receipts at principal Western points were 747,891 bushels; shipments, 273,313 bushels; receipts at Eastern points were 228,780 bushels.

OATS—The market rose and fell in sympathy with wheat and corn. Commission houses were liberal sellers at one time. An utter lack of confidence was exhibited by holders, the situation giving but little hope of improvement. Receipts, 177 cars. No oats were inspected from store. May oats closed ⅛c under yesterday. Cash oats were unchanged.

RYE—Steady, with scarcely any business transacted. There was some trading in May. Receipts were 8 cars. On the regular market, No. 2 was salable at 33½c; a car of that grade sold on track at 36c. December was 33¼c nominal; January, nominal; and May sold at 35c.

BARLEY—The weather was so dark that sellers of barley were not inclined to do business. It was, therefore, dull in this grain to-day. The feeling was easy on all grades except choice to fine. Thin, poor to fair, was quotable at 22@ 25c; good to choice, 30@38c; fancy nominally higher. Receipts were 58 cars.

PROVISIONS—Until the grain markets lost their firmness, product was quite steady, but, with the decline in other commodities, it weakened and receded from the position first assumed. The hog market, being weak, tended to discourage efforts in the direction of advancement, but, as trading was light, no serious loss took place. The close was unchanged from yesterday for May pork and ribs, and a shade lower for May lard. Domestic and foreign packers bid, but were steady. Receipts were moderate and the shipments were large. The cash market was quiet, active, and firm.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 180 cars; corn, 450 cars; oats, 165 cars; hogs, 38,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec.	56¾@..	58⅜@..	56 @..	56⅛@..
Jan.	56¾@..	58⅜@..	56 @..	56⅛@..
May	60¼@60¾	60¼@60¾	59½@..	59¾@59⅞
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec.	25¾@..	25⅜@..	25¼@..	25⅜@..
Jan.	25⅞@..	25⅞@26	25¼@25⅝	25⅜@..
May	28¼@..	28¼@28⅝	28 @..	28⅛@..
July	29 @..	29 @..	28⅝@..	28⅝@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec.	16¾@..	16⅞@..	16⅜@..	16⅜@..
May	19¼@19¾	19¼@..	18¾@..	19 @..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Dec.	$7.90	$7.90	$7.90	$7.90
Jan.	8.50	8.50	8.47½	8.50
May	8.90	8.90	8.82½	8.87½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	5.17½	5.17½	5.17½	5.17½
Jan.	5.27½	5.30	5.27½	5.30
May	5.52½	5.52½	5.50	5.52½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	4.27½	4.27½	4.27½	4.27½
Jan.	4.30	4.30	4.27½	4.30
May	4.52½	4.52½	4.50	4.02½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady at unchanged prices; No. 2 Spring wheat, 56@57¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55@57½c; No. 2 red, 59½@61¾c; No. 2 corn, 25⅝c; No. 2 oats, 17¼c; No. 2 rye, 33½c; No. 2 barley, 38@40c. No. 1 flaxseed, 93½@94c; prime timothy seed, $3.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.85@$7.90

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lower Prices as a Result of the Venezuelan Complication.

LONDON SPECIALTIES HEAVILY SOLD

A Late Rally Based on a Misapprehension—International Issues All Down—Large Gold Exports Expected.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

London prices came from ½@1⅛ per cent. lower than our closing, and within a few minutes prices here were on a parity with that centre. There was a slight rally before 11 o'clock, but from that time until the final half hour prices sagged. A misapprehension as to the action of the Senate on the Venezuelan Commission bill led to a sharp rally just before the close, but the leading international stocks closed from 1@2 per cent. lower than last night. It is estimated that London sold between 40,000 and 50,000 shares of its specialties.

The trend of foreign affairs has made the sentiment of the Street more unanimously hearish than at any time since the opening of the year. The heavy trading to-day in several railway stocks represented liquidation as well as ventures put out for the short account. The Exchange market reflected the foreign selling and rates were advanced to the point where gold shipments to London are again profitable. Bills covering at least a million dollars were sold against shipments to be made on Saturday, and foreign bankers estimated that fully $4,000,000 would be exported on that day. The enthusiasm displayed in the House of Representatives on the passage of the Venezuela Commission appropriation, it was felt, would increase the animus against this country abroad and would lead to the further liquidation of American investments. The cotton and grain markets were weak and closed at about the lowest prices.

The market for the industrials was heavy in sympathy with the prevailing sentiment of uncertainty. Sugar broke to 99⅝, but closed at 101⅛, so that its net loss was only ⅞. Even Leather preferred, the buying of which has been particularly good for several days, became flat and closed ⅞ lower. Operators who were disposed to invest in it on its merits have thrown over their holdings on the theory that in an unsettled market they can probably acquire what they want at a level considerably below the present one. Consolidated Gas and Tennessee Coal and Iron lost over a point each. Tobacco rallied a point in the late trading, and closed ¼ up. Chicago Gas, after early weakness, rallied to 70¼, and closed at 69⅝, a net gain of ⅞. Other industrials were irregular.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in fair demand. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was offered with moderate freedom. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, 4½@5½ per cent. for six months, and 6 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $142,355,186; balances, $8,243,527; Sub-Treasury, debit balance, $553,061.

Money on call in London, 1@½ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BILLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@67. There were sales of 2,000 ounces at 67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅜ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1892, to date..$91,323,037
Imports for the same period..... 25,223,389

Net exports.....$66,099,648
Net exports to date, 1894.....$70,201,810
Net exports to date, 1893..... 10,807,305
Net exports to date, 1892..... 57,702,382

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were advanced ½c to $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par to 25c premium. Boston—10c@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago Gas, t. r.	⅞
Laclede Gas	1⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 3d in. pd.	1

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾
Am. Sug. Ref.	⅞
At. T. & S. F. pf., w. i.	1⅜
Bay State Gas	4
Can. Southern	1
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾
C., M. & St. L.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	2
Col. & Hock Coal	¾
Consolidated Gas	¾
Del., Lack. Western	⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	1¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	1½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1
Flint & P. M. pf.	3
Illinois Steel	¾
Iowa Central pf.	1⅜
L. E. & Western pf.	1¼
Lake Shore	2¼
Louisville & Nashville	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	¾
Minn. Iron	2
Mo., K. & Tex.	1⅜
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1⅞
Missouri Pacific	⅞
Mobile & Ohio	2
National Lead	1¼
New Jersey Central	1¼
New York Central	1⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
Pullman Car	2½
Southern Pacific	⅞
Southern Railway pf.	1⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1¼
U. S. Leather pf.	3⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	1¼

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	335
American Exchange	170
Broadway	240
Chemical	4000
City	130
Commerce	210
Gallatin National	305
Greenwich	177
Hanover	315
Importers & Traders'	525
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	670
Manhattan	196
Market & Fulton	215
Mechanics'	186
Merchants'	135
Metropolitan	1
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	287½
New-York County	580
Ninth National	117
Park	275
Second National	430
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	130
Western National	118

There were sales of 100 shares of American Exchange at 172, and 100 Western National at 114.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	59	59	59	59	58	60	100
American Cotton Oil	17¾	17¾	17	17	17	17¾	220
American Cotton Oil pf.	87	87	87	87	96½	98	50
*American Sugar Refineries	101	101⅞	99⅝	101⅛	101	101¼	82,850
*American Sugar Ref. pf.	98	98	98	98	97½	98	400
American Tel. & Cable Co.	95½	95¾	95¼	95½	94	96	40
American Tobacco	73	74⅜	72⅝	73⅝	73½	73⅝	25,655
American Tobacco pf.	100⅝	100⅞	100	100	98	100¼	210
*A., T. & S. Fe pf., when iss.	25½	25⅞	15⅝	16¼	16	16¾	11,175
*A., T. & S. Fe pf., when iss.	25½	25⅝	24¼	24½	24½	25	1,200
Baltimore & Ohio	45	47	45	47	46½	47	1,140
*Bay State Gas	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2	2¼	2,100
Brunswick Company	1	1	1	1	¾	1¼	100
Canada Southern	53⅝	54½	53¼	53½	53⅝	54½	1,410
Canadian Pacific	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	53½	54½	50
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17⅜	17	17	16⅞	17¼	560
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100	99¾	100¾	80
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68½	70¼	68¼	69⅝	69⅝	69¾	17,500
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82½	83	82½	82⅝	82⅝	82⅞	21,190
Chicago & Northwestern	102¾	103½	102½	103¼	102¾	103¾	3,595
C., M. & St. Paul	74⅛	74½	73½	74⅛	74	74½	31,687
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	128⅝	128⅝	128½	128½	128	129	323
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	73¾	74	72⅞	73¼	73¼	73⅝	9,415
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	41	41	40	40¾	40	40¼	800
Cleveland, Cin., C. & St. L. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	93	95	50
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	28⅝	29	620
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	3	3	2⅞	3¾	100
Consolidated Gas Company	157	158	154	154⅝	154⅝	155	2,485
Delaware & Hudson	127¼	127½	126⅝	127⅛	126½	127½	932
Delaware, Lack. & West.	166½	166⅝	164½	164⅝	164½	165¼	800
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13	13	13	12½	13¾	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	46⅜	47¼	46½	46½	46½	46⅝	2,890
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18⅝	19⅜	18⅝	19	19	19½	2,880
Erie Tel & Tel.	63	63	61	62	61	62	610
Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	32	32	32	32	32	39	100
General Electric	30⅝	31	29⅝	30¼	30⅛	30⅝	6,305
Illinois Central	98	98	98	98	96	97	10
Illinois Steel Co.	68	68	66	66	64	66	400
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19	19	19	19	18	21	200
Iowa Central pf.	34	34	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¼	250
Laclede Gas	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	23¾	24	1,200
Lake Erie & Western pf.	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	74½	152
Lake Shore	150½	150½	149⅝	150	149½	150¼	1,392
Louisville & Nashville	50⅜	51¼	50½	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	14,715
Louisville, N. A. & Chic.	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	9	9½	625
Manhattan Con.	104	104½	103	104	103¾	104¼	4,060
Metropolitan Traction	106½	106¾	106⅜	106¾	105½	106	90
Mexican National ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	1⅛	100
Michigan Central	102	102	101½	101¼	101¼	103	135
Minneapolis & St. Louis	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼	20½	21½	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	82	82	82	82	83	85	5
Minnesota Iron	66	66	65	65	65	65¼	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12⅜	12½	12	12	12	12½	500
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	30	31	29¾	29¾	29⅞	30	5,535
Missouri Pacific	29	29	28¾	28⅝	28¾	28¾	4,912
Mobile & Ohio	23¾	24	23¾	24	23½	24¾	200
*National Lead Co.	30	30	30	30	30	31	225
*National Lead Co. pf.	83⅞	80¼	82⅝	80	80	83¼	164
New Central Coal	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	6	6¾	100
New-Jersey Central	108½	108⅝	107	108¾	108	108⅝	1,082
New-York Central	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	99¼	100	1,030
†New-York, New-Haven & H.	185	185	185	185	184	185½	30
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13⅜	13½	14¼	225
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	20	20	20	20	20	20	550
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 2d in pd.	22½	23½	22½	23½	...	...	600
New-York, Sus. & West.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	900
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½	520
Norfolk & Western	2	2	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	450
North American	5¼	5¼	5	5	5	5¼	900
Northern Pacific	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4	4¼	500
Northern Pacific pf.	13⅝	14	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	1,124
Ontario & Western	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	1,840
Pacific Mail	30¼	30⅞	29⅝	30	30	30½	3,680
Philadelphia & Reading	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7½	7½	7⅝	4,700
P., C., C. & St. L.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	17½	140
Pullman Palace Car Co.	161⅝	161⅝	159	159	160	160	800
Rio Grande Western pf.	42	42	42	42	40	43	100
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	400
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼	11	11⅜	150
St. Paul & Duluth	86	86	86	86	86	90	100
St. Paul & Omaha	41½	41¾	41¼	41¼	41	41½	700
Southern Pacific	22	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	22⅜	600
Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10	2,923
Southern Railway pf.	32½	32⅝	30½	31¼	31	31⅝	5,880
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33⅞	34	31½	32½	32½	32⅝	10,915
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅝	600
Union Pacific	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	6½	6⅝	1,240
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3¾	310
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼	26	100
*United States Leather	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	11½	12	370
*United States Leather pf.	66	67¾	66	67	66¾	67	24,255
United States Rubber	32⅝	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	32½	33	310
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94	94½	100
Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7⅝	600
Wabash pf.	17⅛	17⅜	17	17⅜	17½	17⅝	3,070
Western Union Telegraph	88½	89½	87¾	88⅛	88⅜	88½	8,225
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13½	13½	13⅝	855
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	40⅞	40⅞	40½	40¾	40½	41¼	150
Total sales.							346,041

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs.	67	67	67	67	66½	67	2,000

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	8,000	110½	110½	110½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	11,000	70¾	70¾	70¾
	1,000	70½	70½	70½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	Trust Co Certs			
	1st Install Paid			
	15,000	25½	25½	25½
	20,000	25¾	25¾	25¾
	5,000@3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
	5,000	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
	10,000	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
	10,000	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
	20,500	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
	15,000	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
	4,000	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
	15,000	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
	6,000	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
	25,000	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
	5,000	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s	5,000	102	102	102
When Issued	1,000	79¼	79¼	79¼
	10,000	79	79	79
Atlantic & Pac Inc	2,000	2	2	2
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	20,000	114¼	114¼	114¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st	10,000	104	104	104
Brooklyn Elev 2d	5,000	76½	76½	76½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	3,000	102¾	102¾	102¾
Bur, C R & Nor 1st	1,000	106	106	106
Ches & O Con 5s	1,000	109¼	109¼	109¼
Ches & O Gen 4½s	25,000	75	75	75
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	1,000	75¼	75¼	75¼
	27,000	97	97	97
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	15,000	121½	121½	121½
	3,000	121¾	121¾	121¾
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	6,000	90	90	90
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	5,000	101	101	101
Chicago & Erie 1st	1,000	105½	105½	105½
	8,000	110¼	110¼	110¼
	10,000	110¼	110¼	110¼
	1,000	110¼	110¼	110¼
Chi G L & C Co 7s	1,000	103	103	103
	5,000@5f.	95	95	95
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certs	8,000	44	44	44
	3,000	43½	43½	43½
	10,000	43	43	43
Chi & N W S F 5s Registered	1,000	109	109	109
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	1,000	105½	105½	105½
Chi, St P & M 1st	3,000	130	130	130
Col & Ninth Av 1st	2,000	115¼	115¼	115¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	4,000	102¾	102¾	102¾
	5,000	108	108	108
Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000	93	93	93
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	10,000	104	104	104
	5,000	87½	87½	87½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	2,000	93	93	93
	1,000	92½	92½	92½
	8,000	92	92	92
Kan Pac 6s, 1895	10,000	108	108	108
Kan. Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certs	2,000	77½	77½	77½
	12,000	77	77	77
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented	5,000@2F	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
	7,000, c	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	500	95½	95½	95½
	15,000	96	96	96
Lehigh V of N Y 1st	3,000	105	105	105
L, N A & Chi Cons	1,000	102	102	102
L, N A & Chi G M	1,000	75	75	75
Met Elevated 1st	5,000	121	121	121
Met Elevated 2d	5,000	107¼	107¼	107¼
Mil & St Paul 1st Lac & Dav Div	1,000	110	110	110
Minn St Ry 1st 5s	2,000	97	97	97
M, K & T 1st 4s	500	86	86	86
	1,000	85¾	85¾	85¾
	4,000	85½	85½	85½
	1,500	85½	85½	85½
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	12,000	60¾	60¾	60¾
	10,000	61	61	61
	5,000	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
	10,000	61	61	61
	9,000	60¾	60¾	60¾
	1,000	60¾	60¾	60¾
	5,000	60¾	60¾	60¾
	4,000	60½	60½	60½
	10,000	60½	60½	60½
	2,000	60½	60½	60½
	11,000	60½	60½	60½
Mo Pac 1st Con 6s	1,000	97	97	97
Mo Pac Trust 5s	5,000	86¼	86¼	86¼
	3,000	86¾	86¾	86¾
	2,000	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	2,000	73½	73½	73½
Nash, C & St L Con	1,000	103	103	103
N Y Cent Deb 5s Registered	5,000	95¼	95¼	95¼
N Y Cent 1st Coup	1,000	123½	123½	123½
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs	1,000	136	136	136
Small Bonds	500	136	136	136
N Y, O & W Con 5s	5,000	100	100	100
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s	1,000	92¾	92¾	92¾
	4,000	92¾	92¾	92¾
North Pac 1st Coup	5,000@2F	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
North Pac 1st Reg	10,000@2F	118¼	118¼	118¼
N Y Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s	3,000	101½	101½	101½
North Pac 3d Coup	8,000	73	73	73
North Pac Cons 5s	3,000	37¾	37¾	37¾
Trust Co Certs	10,000	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts	2,000	82½	82½	82½
	5,000	82¾	82¾	82¾
	7,000	82	82	82
Ohio &South G M 4s	10,000	82¼	82¼	82¼
Oregon Short Line 6s	11,000	107½	107½	107½
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s	5,000	100½	100½	100½
Peoria & Eastern 1st	8,000	81½	81½	81½
Phil & Read Gen 4s	10,000	90	90	90
	50,000	89½	89½	89½
Trust Co Certs	15,000	79½	79½	79½
	18,000	79¾	79¾	79¾
	10,000	80	80	80
	3,000	80¼	80¼	80¼
	3,000	80	80	80
	5,000	80¼	80¼	80¼
	3,000	80	80	80
	5,000	79¾	79¾	79¾
	5,000	79¾	79¾	79¾
	25,000	79½	79½	79½
	25,000	79¾	79¾	79¾
	150,000	79¾	79¾	79¾
	10,000	79½	79½	79½
	25,000	79¾	79¾	79¾
	2,000	79¼	79¼	79¼
	25,000	79¾	79¾	79¾
	10,000	79¾	79¾	79¾
	3,000	80	80	80
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc	55,000	30	30	30
	5,000	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
	5,000	30	30	30
	25,000	29¾	29¾	29¾
	5,000	29¾	29¾	29¾
2d Pref Inc	10,000	14	14	14
	20,000	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
	10,000	14	14	14
3d Pref Inc	85,000	11	11	11
Pitts & Western 1st	5,000	79½	79½	79½
Rio Grande West 1st	10,000	78½	78½	78½
	25,000	78	78	78
	10,000@3	78	78	78
	10,000	77¾	77¾	77¾
St Joe & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts	1,000	52	52	52
St L & San Fran 2d Class B	500	112	112	112
Class C	1,000	113½	113½	113½
St L & W 2d Inc	5,000	27¼	27¼	27¼
	5,000	27	27	27
San An & Ar P 4s	1,000	59¾	59¾	59¾
Savannah & West 1st Trust Co Certs	9,000	65	65	65
Scioto Val & N E 4s	14,000	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	10,000	94	94	94
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs	16,000	41½	41½	41½
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	10,000	91¾	91¾	91¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s	20,000	95½	95½	95½
	4,000	95¾	95¾	95¾
	27,000	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
	13,000	95	95	95
	11,000	95¼	95¼	95¼
	5,000	95	95	95
Tenn C, I & R 6s	1,000	98	98	98
Birmingham Div 1st	7,000	96	96	96
Ter Elec Gen 6s	2,000	103	103	103
Tex & N O Cons 5s	8,000	95½	95½	95½
	5,000	95¼	95¼	95¼
	4,000	95	95	95
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	3,000	22¼	22¼	22¼
	11,000	22	22	22
	5,000	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	1,000	111	111	111
Tol, Peo & West 4s	1,000	80½	80½	80½
	5,000	80	80	80
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certs	100,000	77	77	77
Union Elev 1st 6s	6,000	102½	102½	102½
Union Pac 1st, 1896	1,000	108¼	108¼	108¼
	2,000@2F	108¼	108¼	108¼
	2,000	108¼	108¼	108¼
	20,000	108½	108½	108½
Union Pac 6s, 1897	1,000	108½	108½	108½
	8,000	108¾	108¾	108¾
Union Pac 1st, 1898	2,000	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
	7,000	108¾	108¾	108¾
Union Pac 6s, 1899	4,000	100	100	100
Un Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Receipts	3,000	50½	50½	50½
	3,000	50¼	50¼	50¼
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	2,000	95	95	95
Un Pac Ext S F 8s	10,000	114	114	114
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	2,000	37½	37½	37½
	2,000	37¾	37¾	37¾
	5,000	37¾	37¾	37¾
Wabash R R 1st	12,000	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
	5,000	106	106	106
	2,000	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
	1,000	105¾	105¾	105¾
	1,000	105¾	105¾	105¾
	25,000	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
Det & Chi Ext	2,000	100	100	100
Wabash R R 2d	5,000	76	76	76
	9,000	76¼	76¼	76¼
	1,000	76½	76½	76½
	25,000	76¼	76¼	76¼
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered	5,000	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
	1,000	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
	3,000	106	106	106
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Receipts	2,000	48½	48½	48½
	1,000	46	46	46
Total sales.				$1,823,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Albany & Sus.	170	
American Coal	100	125
American Dist. Tel.	35	40
American Express	112	115
Ann Arbor	10	11
Ann Arbor pf.	26½	29
Atlantic & Pacific	½	⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
B. & S. Ill. pf.	131	
Boston Air Line pf.	104½	106
Buff., R. & P.		20
Buff., R. & P., pf.		62
Bur., C. R. & N.	62	75
Cedar F. & M.		50
Central Pacific	15	16
Chicago & Alton	156	
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	
Chi. & E. Ill.	46	48
C. & N. W. pf.	150	
Clev., L. & W. pf.	87	89
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	3½	4
Col. Fuel & I. pf.		98
Col., H. V. & T.	17	18
Col. H. V. & T. pf.	57	61
Commercial Cable	190	
Consolidated Coal	30	35
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	9	9
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	12
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	94½	96½
Ev. & T. H.	29½	35
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45¼	55
Flint & P. M.	10	15
Great Northern pf.	115	120
G. B. & W. t. r.	⅛	¼
G. B. & W. t. r. pf.		⅝
Homestake	28½	
H. & Texas	1½	2½
Interior Conduit & Insulating	30	50
Lake Erie & Western	9	9¾
Kan. & Mich.	7½	9½
Keok. & D. M.	3½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	
Laclede Gas pf.	83½	84½
Lake Erie & Western	21	22
Long Island	84½	86
Long Island Traction, all in. paid.	17	19
L., N. A. & C. pf.	25	26
L., St. L. & T.		
Mah. Coal R.	108	
Manhattan Beach	4½	9
Md. Coal pf.	50	60
Mich.-Pen. Car		20
Mich.-Pen. Car pf.		50
Mexican Central	10½	11½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	51¾	53
National Linseed Oil	20	21½
National Starch	6

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
15 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons, cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries or

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.
New-York, December 10th, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE OMAHA AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned Committee named in the Bondholders' Agreement, dated April 12, 1894, that, pursuant to the terms of that agreement, a general meeting of the holders of the certificates of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Omaha and South Western Railway Company will be held at the office of Edward W. Sheldon, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) To consider a proposition to sell all the bonds and coupons deposited with said Guaranty and Indemnity Company; (2) to consider the advisability of abandoning the plan of reorganization dated October 31st, 1894, and heretofore submitted to and adopted by said certificate holders; (3) to take such action as may be necessary or proper to carry out any resolutions adopted at such meeting, and (4) to act upon any matter that may be brought before such meeting.

Dated December 18th, 1895.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
FRANCIS SMITH,
} Committee.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.

Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.

Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.

ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

The Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Georgia, The Macon and Western Railroad Co., AND The South Western R. R. Co. of Ga. Tripartite 7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

The holders of the above bonds will be paid principal and interest to 17th December, 1895, in accordance with the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern Division of the Southern District of Georgia, dated 4th January, 1894, by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. at its office in the City of New-York, upon surrender of their bonds in order.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
Trustee,
By **R. G. ROLSTON,** President.

TO HOLDERS OF SOUTH OMAHA CITY BONDS.

Take notice that the following issues of the Bonds of the City of South Omaha, dated October 1st, 1888, have been called in, and will be paid, together with all accruing interest, at the Banking House of Kountze Brothers, Fiscal Agents of the State of Nebraska, in the City of New-York on January 1st, 1896, at which time all interest will cease upon said Bonds, to wit:

Sewer Bonds, Nos. 1 to 62, inclusive, each for the sum of $1,000.

"L" Street Viaduct Bonds, Nos. 1 to 43, inclusive, each for the sum of $1,000.

"Q" Street Viaduct Bonds, Nos. 1 to 35, inclusive, each for the sum of $1,000.

All of said Bonds contain a provision in effect that the same shall be payable at the option of the said City at any time after five (5) years from date, and this notice is given pursuant to said option to the laws of the State of Nebraska.

ED JOHNSTON, Mayor.
THOMAS HOCTOR, City Treasurer.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD CO.
Six Per Cent. Equipment Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot, under the terms of the mortgage:

1, 2, 8, 13, 17, 21, 23, 59, 70, 75, 90, 131, 158, 164, 168, 172, 202, 214, 234, 235, 274, 284, 418, 451, 490.

These bonds are payable, with accrued interest, on Jan. 1, 1896, at the office of the company.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New-York City,

Central Park, N. & E. River 1st 7s, due 1902.
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. R. R. 1st 6s 1910.

FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 2 BROAD ST.

Financial.

To the Holders of

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock, } and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, December 16, 1895.

Pursuant to the announcement of Messrs. Frederic P. Olcott, Adrian Iselin, Jr., J. Kennedy Tod, Henry Budge, Thomas Denny, George H. Earle, Jr., Sidney F. Tyler, Samuel R. Shipley, and Richard Y. Cook, Committee, a plan has been prepared for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System. This plan has our cordial approval, and, pursuant to an arrangement with the Committee, we have undertaken to act as Managers to carry it into effect.

Unless the acceptance of the plan shall be so general as in the opinion of the Managers to obviate the necessity of foreclosure, the properties of the existing Reading companies will be sold and successor companies will be organized under the laws of Pennsylvania; and the stocks and securities of these successor companies will be vested in a new company, formed or to be formed under the laws of Pennsylvania or of some other State.

In our opinion there is no serious difficulty in the way of a reorganization by foreclosure, and the plan has been prepared on the assumption that foreclosure will probably be necessary.

To carry out the plan, the following securities will be created:

1. General Mortgage 100-Year 4 per cent. Gold Bonds for $114,000,000.

The mortgage will further provide for the issue, if found desirable, of additional bonds secured thereby (not exceeding $21,000,000) to meet the outstanding Philadelphia and Reading Terminal Bonds and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Bonds, in which case these bonds, or the property covered thereby, will be brought under the new mortgage as additional security therefor.

Suitable arrangements will be made for a sinking fund out of the revenues from the Coal and Iron Company, or its successor, to be used to retire new General Mortgage Bonds, but no compulsory redemption of the new bonds can be made prior to their maturity.

The new mortgage will, subject only to the bonds for which reservation is made, be based upon properties or securities of all the lines of railroad owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., 327 miles.

Various leasehold lines, 552 miles, more or less.

All the property of the Coal and Iron Company, or the securities thereof, representing nearly 200,000 acres of coal and timber land.

It will also have the benefit of equipment valued at about $10,000,000, but now subject to about $7,300,000 of car-trust obligations, which are to be acquired under the plan, and also the marine equipment of the Company.

It will further have a first lien upon a majority or more of the capital stock of various properties essential to the system, no part of which is covered by the present General Mortgage. The securities thus to be pledged earned last year an income of $585,000, of which $448,000 was actually received by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in the way of dividends, the remainder being retained for betterments and working capital.

The new mortgage will thus have the security of a vast amount of valuable property in addition to that afforded by the present General Mortgage.

2. Non-cumulative 4 per cent. First Preferred Stock for $28,000,000.
3. Non-cumulative 4 per cent. Second Preferred Stock for $42,000,000.
4. Common Stock for $70,000,000.

Provision will be made that, at any time after dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum shall have been paid for two successive years on the First Preferred Stock, the new Company may convert the Second Preferred Stock at par, one-half into First Preferred Stock and one-half into Common Stock, and the amounts of these latter may be increased in conformity.

Provision will be made that the stock of the new Company shall be held by Voting Trustees for five years, and thereafter until the new First Preferred Stock shall have received 4 per cent. cash dividend per annum for two consecutive years, although the Trustees may deliver the stock at an earlier date. The Voting Trustees will, in the meanwhile, deliver certificates of beneficial interest as usual.

Of the bonds:

$44,550,000 will be used for undisturbed bonds.

$4,000,000 are sold to a Syndicate.

$20,000,000 are for new construction, additional equipment, &c., under carefully guarded restrictions, not over $1,500,000 to be used in any one year. These bonds will be used only in such manner as additionally to secure the new mortgage.

The basis of exchange of existing securities is as follows:

	Receive:				
	Cash.	New General Mortgage Bds	First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.	Second Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.	Common Stock Trust Certificates.
General Mortgage Bonds ("stamped" receipts heretofore issued by Central Trust Company when "assented")	2½	100%			
General Mortgage Bonds ("unstamped" receipts heretofore issued by Central Trust Company when "assented")	12½	100%			
General Mortgage Bonds heretofore undeposited (when deposited in exchange for assented receipts of Central Trust Company)	12½	100%			
First Preference Income Bonds..	On payment of same as stated below.		30%	100%	
Second Preference Income Bonds.			65%	55%	
Third Preference Income Bonds..			35%	85%	
Stock				100%	
Deferred Income Bonds				20%	

The foregoing percentages as to bonds are based upon their principal amount. Undeposited bonds must be deposited with all unpaid coupons.

The 12 per cent. in cash for "unstamped" receipts and for heretofore undeposited General Mortgage Bonds represents coupons from July 1, 1893, to January 1, 1896, and is payable on or before completion of the reorganization, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the dates of maturity of the respective coupons until paid. By means of this payment "unstamped" certificates and heretofore undeposited bonds are placed upon the same footing as the "stamped" certificates.

The new bonds will be for $1,000 each. Interest will start from January 1, 1896, (first coupon to mature July 1, 1896,) and will be at 4 per cent. per annum.

The assessments are 20 per cent. on the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds; 20 per cent. (say $10 per share) on the stock, and 4 per cent. on the Deferred Income Bonds.

The assessment is payable in four equal installments at least 30 days apart. The first installment of one-fourth of the entire amount must be paid on or before January 10th, 1896.

A Syndicate has been formed which definitely underwrites the payment of the assessments and all other cash requirements of the plan, in all about $28,000,000, and also guarantees the extension or payment of some $20,000,000 Improvement Mortgage Bonds and Coal and Iron Company Bonds, most of which will mature within the next two years.

The financial requirements, not only of the reorganization, but of the New Company, as stated above, are thus fully provided for.

As set forth in the plan, the annual fixed charges of the reorganized system will be about $9,800,000. An almost immediate reduction of nearly $500,000 per annum in these fixed charges will, however, be effected through the refunding or extension of the various bonds shortly to mature.

The net earnings of the system for the past four years, terminating November 30th, were:

1892	$12,472,190.60
1893	11,172,690.56
1894	9,859,971.32
1895 (estimated as to November)..	9,624,123.00

The New Company will start without floating debt, and will be relieved from the embarrassment of Car Trusts, which during the last five years have absorbed upward of $4,800,000 from its net income, and which, unless provided for as a part of a comprehensive plan of reorganization, will further absorb over $7,300,000 additional in the next five years. The new fixed charges will be well within the net income of the system, even in the past years of extreme depression, and the New Company will start not only with a substantial working cash capital, but also with power to provide facilities for the increase of business.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us. They set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular.

All holders of bonds and stock affected by the plan may now deposit their securities with either of us at our offices, receiving therefor negotiable receipts, exchangeable at any time for reorganization certificates.

Securities not deposited with us will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Central Trust Company of New-York for General Mortgage Bonds deposited under the existing bondholders' agreement of May 7, 1894, are not entitled to the benefits of this plan, unless, within the time to be limited therefor, such existing receipts be produced at one of our offices and stamped by us as assenting to this plan.

Holders of receipts heretofore issued by the Central Trust Company of New-York for First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds and Stock, must surrender the same to us and obtain new certificates hereunder in exchange therefor, in order to entitle them to the benefit of the plan. Receipts not so exchanged will not be entitled to participation herein.

Any further information connected with the reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Philadelphia.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Sinking Fund
Six Per Cent.
Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that, in accordance with Articles Eleven and Twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Coupon Bonds of said Railroad Company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this Company at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, January 1, 1896, viz.:

364	3401	9069	14863	20404	26678	46835
427	3402	9086	15139	29499	26558	47077
487	3405	9382	15159	29935	37512	47084
507	3553	9432	15454	30027	37703	47089
559	3639	10001	15523	30198	37720	47916
582	4010	10069	15542	30213	37880	48188
600	4172	10074	15589	30509	37906	48248
603	4192	10160	16042	30684	37982	48437
640	4323	10162	16086	30981	38451	48503
670	4444	10210	16095	31157	38615	48547
679	4635	10230	16169	31165	38969	48772
821	4640	10514	16170	31184	38970	48909
1039	4739	10601	16320	31185	39057	49166
945	4976	10759	16359	31263	39421	49182
1058	5022	10873	16519	31299	39568	49187
1086	5040	10937	16581	31435	39788	49282
1183	5076	11060	16657	31499	41644	49375
1206	5117	11159	16723	31589	41694	49610
1230	5328	11188	16726	31805	41838	49826
1302	5640	11210	17065	32808	42206	49938
1353	5767	11347	17110	32992	42581	49979
1411	5905	11358	17111	32006	47587	50055
1423	5911	11409	17246	32745	42605	50179
1434	5942	11562	17815	33112	43233	50185
1541	6094	11892	17853	33165	43288	50904
1616	6211	12058	17825	33588	43804	50945
1630	6333	12165	17840	33567	43372	51350
1635	6730	12172	18058	33611	43533	51353
1714	6793	12243	18111	33602	43920	51417
1812	6824	12299	18345	33697	43750	51735
1972	7036	12455	18542	34427	44038	51755
2082	7055	12748	18688	34440	44065	51814
2364	7215	12792	18801	34444	44118	51869
2367	7269	13174	19388	34622	44155	51879
2396	7353	13520	20015	34637	44595	52110
2425	7419	13658	20350	34794	44780	52134
2686	7439	13807	20512	35034	44758	52257
2659	7640	13725	20549	35202	44869	52421
2786	7650	14033	20603	35322	45069	52567
2796	7660	14075	20617	35378	45141	52668
2820	7745	14160	20644	35380	45173	52981
2934	8101	14251	21504	35472	45293	52926
2954	8226	14289	21483	35498	45294	52987
3088	8302	14327	28738	35663	45454	53022
3185	8440	14527	28899	36343	45686	53228
3206	8536	14712	29077	36389	46035	53271
3236	8675	14828	29315	36430	46710	53871
3801	9035	14843	29359			

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1, 1896, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New-York, November 15, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three Hundred and Thirty-three Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEO. P. ROBBINS,
with Central Trust Co. of New-York.
A. H. KENT,
of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, The American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a first mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities, which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, all in the year 1895, and all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th day of December, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

[No. 4,645.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Dec. 13, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,880,208.86
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..		32.26
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....		500,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		55,205.04
Premiums on U. S. bonds		58,433.25
Stocks, securities, &c.		109,786.54
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		209,913.31
Due from State banks and bankers..		19,399.43
Checks and other cash items		598.87
Exchanges for Clearing House		62,063.64
Notes of other National banks		15,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		649.59
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$65,362.50	
Legal-tender notes	291,532.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders.	340,000.00	
		696,894.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		22,500.00
Total		$3,630,725.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		154,485.38
National bank notes outstanding		444,600.00
Due to other National banks	$457,377.24	
Due to State banks and bankers	224,173.39	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,757,539.55	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,206.46	
Certified checks	2,342.17	
Cashier's checks outstanding	85,001.20	
		2,531,640.01
Total		$3,630,725.39

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, H. P. DAVISON, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. P. DAVISON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, 1895. CHAS. W. RIECKS, Notary Public, Kings Co.

Ctf. filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY C. TINKER,
H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
WM. RUNKLE,
} Directors.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1895.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
COLUMBIAN LINE.

PIER NO. 57, NORTH RIVER.

By arrangement with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the vessels of that company are withdrawn from the service on the Atlantic between New-York and Colon in connection with the Panama Railroad Company to all destinations on the Isthmus, and Pacific Ocean points on the West Coast of North and South America; and hereafter the Passenger and Freight business on that route will be carried by the **PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY'S COLUMBIAN LINE STEAMERS "ALLIANCA," "ADVANCE,"** and **"FINANCE,"** leaving New-York, until further notice, on the 10th, 20th, and 30th, and Colon on the 4th, 14th, and 24th of each month. Passengers will be booked and cargo engaged at the Broadway office, No. 35 Broadway, as well as at the Pier office, foot of 27th St., North River.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Stamford Parry, Herron & Co.,
General Agents,
Pier 57, North River, and 35 Broadway.

Cleveland & Canton R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 5 % Bonds.

Holders of above bonds are urgently requested to communicate at once with either of the undersigned, who will furnish information regarding a situation requiring prompt action on the part of the bondholders.

WOERISHOEFFER & CO.,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE.
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
36 WALL STREET.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 2, 1895.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale to them of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) in cash for the Sinking Fund at the office above named up to 12 o'clock on the 19th day of December.

THE WILLIAM F. FRICK,
JAMES SLOAN, Jr.,
} Trustees.

Meetings and Elections.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN CO.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this corporation will be held for the purpose of the annual election of Directors on the 11th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, 68 Broad St., in the City of Elizabeth, County of Union, State of New-Jersey, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Dec. 21, 1895, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Jan. 16, 1896.

JOHN CLAFLIN,
EDWARD E. EAMES,
DANIEL ROBINSON,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
DEXTER N. FORCE,
GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG,
December 19, 1895. Directors.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 78 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the Good Samaritan Dispensary will be held at the Dispensary Building, corner of Broome and Eldridge Streets, this city, on Monday, January 20, 1896, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
WM. W. LADD, Jr., Secretary.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 190 Fifth Avenue, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896. The polls will be open from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank, for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

L. H. HOLLAWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE HIDE AND LEATHER NATIONAL BANK of New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CLARENCE FOOTE, Acting Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 Fifth Av.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable Jan. 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record of Dec. 20th, 1895. Transfer books will close Dec. 20th, at 3 P. M., and re-open Jan. 2, 1896.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
December 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th, 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1895.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 3, to Jan. 15, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1895.

Interest on bonds of above Company due Jan. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at Mercantile National Bank, New-York, N. Y.

J. H. FRENCH, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Jan. 1, 1896, and will reopen Jan. 2, 1896, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1895.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent. (1 per cent.) Payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Jan. 2, 1896, to stockholders of record Dec. 23, 1895. The transfer books of the company will be closed from Dec. 23, 1895, to Jan. 2, 1896, inclusive.

F. W. HERBERT, Secretary.

Denver, Col., Dec. , 1895.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
Dividend No. 22,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1895.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable Jan. 2, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to be closed from Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 P. M., until Jan. 2, 1896, at 9 A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 17, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 6th, 1896. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK
1 AND 3 THIRD AV., (Opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. **58TH DIVIDEND.**
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1895.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1895, at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM,** will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from **$5 to $3,000.** INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 15, 1896.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1896.

WM. BURRELL, Prest.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and

CALL RESOLUTION PASSED

Carried Through the Senate with But One Amendment.

CORPORATIONS TO BE INVESTIGATED

The Committee on Privileges and Elections to Inquire into Their Political Actions—Mr. Call's Protest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) introduced a bill in the Senate to-day "to strengthen the military armament," and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) for the appointment of a select committee to investigate organized efforts of corporations to control the election of members of Congress or to influence the legislation of Congress was taken up, and Mr. Call made an argument in favor of its adoption.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) could see no good reason why, if the subject was to be investigated, it should not be done by the Committee on Privileges and Elections—a committee that had always investigated that class of subjects. He admitted that perhaps the great corporations of the country were beginning to exert a stronger and more dangerous influence on legislation than they had done formerly.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) sustained Mr. Call's request and said that if he (Mr. Chandler) were in grapple with corporations in New-Hampshire, as Mr. Call was in Florida, he would confidently ask the Senate for an investigation, and would expect his request to be complied with.

Mr. Call denounced railroad corporations in Florida as a political power that had divested the people of the control of questions connected with their corporate interests. They had done it through bribery and corrupt means; and even the two houses of Congress had not escaped the imputation that the same influence had been powerful over them.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) made his first speech since his re-election to the Senate, in opposition to the resolution, unless its scope were confined to the State of Florida. He saw no reason why a select committee should be appointed to drag railroad officers and Directors all over the United States. These men, he said, were the peers of Senators; they were eminent before the country, and were, as a class, as honest as other men.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) also opposed the resolution. The Senate, he said, would belittle itself by entertaining loose, floating, indefinite charges against corporations. If any specific charge were made in the Senate he would not be behind other Senators in voting for an investigation.

The resolution, having been again read, Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) remarked that it needed a little further pruning. It now applied to the election of members of the House, as well as of the Senate, and such an investigation was clearly outside of the power of the Senate. He moved to amend the resolution by confining it to the question of the election of Senators.

Mr. Caffery opposed and defended the resolution, arguing that the States themselves were primarily charged with such investigations, and intimated that, if a bill on the subject should be reported, the Republican majority would re-enact the late Federal election law.

The question was taken on Mr. Hale's amendment to confine the resolution to the election of members of the United States Senate, and it was rejected.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) moved to amend the resolution by inserting after the words "corporations" the words "of the State of Florida," and it was rejected: Yeas, 20; nays, 32.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution would have gone to the calendar, but Mr. Call moved to continue its consideration, and that motion was agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 12. Then Mr. Hale moved to substitute for a select committee "the Committee on Privileges and Elections," and that motion was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 24. The resolution as thus amended was then agreed to. It read:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections shall be charged with the duty of investigating the subject of organic efforts of corporations, or of the President and Directors thereof, to control the election of members of Congress, or to influence the legislation of Congress; also to investigate and report to the Senate whether corrupt means, bribery, or free transportation have been or are being used to influence such elections; also to inquire and report to the Senate whether the use of such influences or means is consistent with the preservation of the Republic of the United States and the rights and liberties of the people, and report a bill for the punishment or suppression of such practices.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was made by Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.,) on account of his opposition to the Hale amendment, referring the inquiry to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The motion was entered. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) at 2:25 P. M., proceeded to the consideration of executive business. At 2:50 P. M. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Prof. Shipman Commits Suicide.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 18.—William D. Shipman, forty-three years old, Professor of Greek at Buchtel College, committed suicide to-day by blowing out his brains. He had been suffering from ill health and, it is thought his mind gave way under the charge made by Mrs. John Bradley that he had taken liberties with her little daughter. He was well known as an educator, and was one of the most prominent members of the American Philological Association.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—The Bill at Daly's.—"The Transit of Leo" will have its final performance for the present at Daly's Theatre this evening. Manager Daly believes that the public wants Shakespeare during the holidays, and to-morrow night he will revive "Twelfth Night," and continue it all through next week. Ada Rehan will be the Viola; Maxine Elliott the Olivia, James Lewis Sir Toby, George Clarke Malvolio, Herbert Gresham Aguecheek, Percy Haswell Maria, and Frank Worthing the Duke. Matinées of Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Hansel and Gretel," will be given every day next week.

—Christmas at the Irving Place.—The Christmas attraction at the Irving Place Theatre will be "Die Fledermaus," ("The Bat,") Johann Strauss's best comic opera. "Die Fledermaus" will be given with a brilliant cast, including Miss Minnie Landes as Rosalinde, Miss Carla Engelaender as Adele, Miss Helen von Doenhoff as Prinz Orlofsky, Mr. Senius as Eisenstein, Mr. Paul Siegel as Alfred, Mr. Adolf Link as Prison Warden Frank, Mr. Mathieu Pfeil as Dr. Falke, Mr. Haenseler as Frosch, and Mr. Emil Otto as Notary Blind.

—Peter F. Dailey the Host.—Peter F. Dailey gave his company a Christmas dinner on the stage of the Bijou immediately after the close of the matinée yesterday. As soon as the curtain fell, the caterers took possession of the stage, and in a very short time a banquet had been prepared. The members of the company did not change their costumes or remove their make-up. The banquet lasted until very near time for the evening performance to begin, and was a very enjoyable entertainment.

—"Humanity" to be Presented.—"Humanity," Sutton Vane's new melodrama, will be the attraction offered by Manager Augustus Pitou at the Grand Opera House for Christmas week. In the fox hunting scene in the first act, twenty thoroughbred English horses will appear on the stage. The Transvaal scenes present a series of beautiful war pictures, with none of the noise and confusion of a stage battle. Manager Pitou promises a great production of this play.

—For the Pleasure Palace.—Charles B. Ward, author of "The Band Played On," and the singer of songs that depict the sentimental side of the Bowery boy, has been engaged for Proctor's Pleasure Palace next week. Other Christmas attractions will be the elephants, the Panzers, the flying Dillons, and Weber and Field's Vaudeville Club.

—The Engagement of Mr. Hare.—The opening sale of seats for the first week of Mr. Hare and his London comedy company in "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," will begin at the box office of Abbey's Theatre this morning, when seats already reserved by means of letter will be delivered to the purchasers.

—"Bonnie Scotland" Pleases.—"Bonnie Scotland" has proved very popular with the patrons of the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where Manager Rosenquest has decided to give it a second week. The scenery is picturesque and the cast is a competent one, including Frand Lander, Selma Herman, and Louise Rial.

—Mme. Saville in Oratorio.—A change has been made in the soloists who will be heard in "The Messiah" next Sunday night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Instead of Mme. Nordica's singing the soprano role, as has been announced, Mme. Saville has been chosen to sing it.

—Harlem Opera House.—Henry Miller, Viola Allen, and the other members of the Empire Stock Company, which has been absent from New-York since last June, will return next week and appear in "The Masqueraders" in the Harlem Opera House.

SHE GAVE THE WRONG NAME

A Woman Accused of Theft Asserts Innocence and Says She Will Sue the Accusers.

A tall, well-dressed woman, apparently of more than an ordinary degree of refinement, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of theft.

There was much damaging evidence arrayed against the prisoner, who not only declared her innocence, but said she would bring suit for malicious prosecution against Bloomingdale Brothers, in whose store she was arrested. The store detective, George Oestreihm, who made the arrest, stated that he found $18 worth of his firm's property on the prisoner, consisting of small gold trinkets.

She was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House, where, when searched by the matron, a bag was found beneath her clothing that contained a quantity of goods from Williams's dry goods store, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The prisoner, who said she was Mrs. Maria Miller, thirty-five, but who refused to give her address, said she bought the articles at Williams's that same afternoon—Tuesday. She could not, however, explain how it was that none of the articles was wrapped up, and that they still had the firm's private marks.

Mrs. Miller told the Sergeant that she was the wife of a well-known contractor's supply agent, and had lived in Harlem for eighteen years. She said she was a personal friend of ex-Justice Welde.

When asked why she did not notify her friends to come and furnish bail Mrs. Miller became very indignant: "Why! do you suppose I'd let my people know?" she said. "It would kill my husband to know of this."

She spent the night at the station house, and when arraigned in court demanded time in which to procure a lawyer. Magistrate Wentworth then committed her in $300 bail until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Miller admitted that she had given a fictitious name. "Why should I disgrace my family?" she said. "I am innocent of the charge preferred against me. I am an honest and respectable woman. I was never in a courtroom before in my life, and I propose to bring suit against my accusers at the earliest possible moment."

RAPID TRANSIT HAS A HEARING

SUPREME COURT COMMISSIONERS ASK QUESTIONS ABOUT PLANS.

Chief Engineer Parsons Says Broadway Would Not Be Much Disturbed —Probable Cost of Work.

The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to hold public hearings with a view of determining the advisability of accepting the plan of rapid transit presented by the Rapid Transit Commissioners met in the rooms of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday. The Commissioners are Frederic R. Coudert, G. Sherman, and W. H. Gelshenen. Their report, when completed, will be presented to the General Term of the Supreme Court. It was the first meeting of the commission, and they organized by the election of Frederic R. Coudert as Chairman.

At the opening of the hearing George De Witt announced that he appeared for various Broadway property owners. Edward M. Shepard appeared as counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission was the first witness called, but was excused after answering a few questions relating to the organization of the commission.

Lewis L. Delafield, Secretary of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, was examined closely as to the work of the Commissioners. He said that the board had held twelve public hearings, and received many communications from citizens offering suggestions as to routes, methods of construction, &c. The hearings were well advertised and every one had an opportunity to be heard.

William B. Parsons, Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, was next called. He stated that he had sixteen years' experience, principally in the operation and construction of railroads.

He testified that in the work of preparing the plans for the board he was assisted by Alfonse Fteley, Chief Engineer to the Aqueduct Commissioners, and Civil Engineer Philip Cooper. One set of plans had been prepared, and, on the advice of the two latter engineers, the board decided to make many modifications of them which did not materially alter their general character. After the plans had been finally adopted by the board, they were submitted to and approved by a board of experts, of which ex-Mayor Hewitt was Chairman. Mr. Parsons was questioned at length as to his experience.

"What is your opinion as to the plans submitted to this commission?" asked Mr. Shepard.

"I think that the underground road can be constructed without damage to property, at a cost easily within the estimate, except for a short distance in the upper west side, where it is all rocks. The tunnel will be only seventeen to nineteen feet beneath the surface, except between One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets, and One Hundred and Sixtieth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streets, where there is a rise. There the underground road will be fifty feet below the surface."

"What parts of Broadway will be disturbed or obstructed during the construction of the road?"

"We have arranged," said Mr. Parsons, "so that there will be no excavation longer than 200 feet, or extending across more than one-half of the street. Those excavations will be 500 feet from each other, and we have arranged so that there will be no interference with the running of the cable cars."

The witness said that electricity would probably be the motive power used on the proposed new road. The cars will be lighted with electricity, and the light throughout the tunnel will be uniform.

"What is your estimate of the cost of the road?" asked Mr. Shepard.

"After a careful estimate, which was afterward passed upon by the committee of experts, of which ex-Mayor Hewitt was Chairman, I believe that the cost of the road will not exceed $50,000,000.

"The original plan as presented to this committee involved a probable expenditure in excess of the appropriations as provided in this act, but this was cut down by deciding to omit the building of certain portions of the proposed road."

Mr. Zabrinski, representing certain property owners, arose at this juncture and said that he was not satisfied with Engineer Parsons's estimate. He asked that Mr. Parsons be requested to furnish data and other facts showing how the estimate was arrived at.

Chairman Coudert said that personally he was satisfied to accept the estimate without seeking any further particulars as to how it was arrived at.

The matter was then dropped by mutual consent. The meeting was then adourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Judge Beekman Refuses to Act.

The return of the order citing the Controller to show cause why he should not be restrained from paying any more money to the Rapid Transit Commissioners on the ground that the laws under which the commission is acting are unconstitutional and void, was made in the Supreme Court before Judge Beekman yesterday.

Judge Beekman said that he would not hear the motion, as he had drafted the bill.

Congressman Bartlett, who appeared to urge the issue of an injunction, said that he had no objection to Judge Beekman hearing the case, even though he was the father of the bill, but the Judge stated that he preferred not to hear it. He also stated that he would be in Chambers for the rest of the term, and counsel would have to make some arrangement to have some other Judge hear the case if they wanted it heard before Jan. 1.

The case thereupon went over until Monday.

Mr. Sauerherring's Position.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Speaker Reed cannot refrain from joking and poking fun at people, even if he does hold the second highest place in the Government, so far as power is concerned. He has been having a good deal of fun out of the work of preparing the committees of the House, despite the worry that always attaches to such work. The other day Mr. Sauerherring, one of the new members from Wisconsin, called upon the Speaker at the latter's invitation to indicate what committees he would like to serve on. Mr. Reed did not wait for the Congressman to speak, but immediately upon the announcement of the latter's peculiar name, he said, in that rasping, Down East voice of his: "I presume you would naturally prefer to serve on the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries?" Mr. Sauerherring enjoyed the joke on his name as much as any, and the probabilities are that he will find himself well placed when the committees are announced.

THE ROYAL GARDENS AT KEW

DR. MORRIS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, TELLS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Something About Its Early History and the Work Accomplished—Praise for New-York Botanical Garden.

Dr. D. Morris, Assistant Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, England, gave a most interesting lecture at the Museum of Natural History Tuesday evening on the gardens. He said:

"The early history of Kew is very interesting. One hundred and fifty years ago the whole property was in private hands, and even then the gardens were deemed the best in England. After being leased by the Prince of Wales they were bought by George III., and under the able advice of the Earl of Bute and the management of the Altons the character of the gardens was well maintained. Later they were placed under the care of Sir William Hooker. From that time the progress has been steady. By the liberality of her Majesty the Queen the size of the gardens has been increased from the 12 acres which were opened to the public in 1841 to more than 300 acres, and under the skillful, and, we may say, loving, management of Sir William Hooker, Sir Joseph Hooker, and the present Director, Thiselton Dyer, the gardens have been brought to a very high pitch of excellence, and have been arranged and managed with a constant eye to the instruction and comfort of the public.

"The gardens are not only for botanical students. They contain a wealth of flowers, which give pleasure to thousands who have little or no scientific knowledge, while their beauty alone is a pleasure to many others.

"There is nothing that shows that a nation has reached a high stage of civilization and a state of stability so much as the formation of public gardens. 'A man shall ever see,' said Bacon, 'that when ages grow to civility and elegancy men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection.' But its fine gardens soon follow the stately buildings. It does not seem to be known for certain what European State first led the way in its formation of public gardens maintained by the State. Hallam says that the first public garden was founded at Pisa, in 1545, and a somewhat earlier date has been claimed for a similar garden at Padua, but though these may have been public gardens, they were attached to universities, and do not seem to have been maintained out of National money. Prescott, however, has told us that long before this public gardens of great excellence and beauty were established in Mexico, in which not only were the beautiful plants of the country cultivated with great skill and care, but plants were collected from many other countries, and these plants were systematically arranged. The Aztecs, who understood their properties, and collected them into nurseries more extensive than any existing in the Old World.' In England the Physic Garden at Oxford, and the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea, led the way as public gardens, but they were not maintained, or even helped, by the public purse.

"The chief indications of the former conditions of the Kew Gardens, and their royal possessors, are their very picturesque buildings, which are dotted about the domain, such as the palace, several temples, and a pagoda. The chief structure is the Royal Palace, dating back to 1781. It was purchased for Queen Charlotte. Even at that early period, such was the increase of plants that a new greenhouse was built for the Cape plants, and another for the vegetable products of New-Holland, the latter built in 1792. Subsequent to this, during a remarkable age of travel and discovery, large collections of plants reached Kew from the South Sea Islands, the West Indies, and Far East.

"In 1841 the Royal Gardens at Kew were presented by the present sovereign to the public. Although the area was very small, the institution began at once to assume the special scientific and useful character which it has maintained ever since. Its functions were very well indicated by the late Prof. Lindley. In the report the distinguished botanist stated that:

"'A National garden ought to be the centre round which all establishments of the same nature should be arranged; they should all be under the control of the chief of that garden, acting in concert with him, and through him with one another, reporting constantly their proceedings, explaining their wants, receiving their supplies, and aiding the mother country in everything that is useful in the vegetable kingdom. Medicine, commerce, agriculture, horticulture, and many valuable branches of manufacture, would derive much benefit from the adoption of such a system.' From a garden of this kind the Government would be able to obtain authentic and official information on points connected with the founding of new colonies; it would afford the plants there required, without its being necessary, as now, to apply to the officers of private establishments for advice and assistance.'

"The steady increase in the number of visitors to Kew Gardens may be inferred from the following: In 1841, 9,174; in 1851, exhibition year, 258,900; in 1871, 577,084; in 1891, 1,300,000. Yet what is peculiarly gratifying, and contrary to the anticipations of many persons, the privileges enjoyed have been rarely abused.

"What is the future of Kew? The residence of the late King of Hanover is now known as the Herbarium Building. In it are carefully preserved specimens of almost all the known species of plants, collected during the last 300 years. The collection embraces plants of all countries, but it is especially rich in those of the British Empire. There is also a very large and valuable library of botanical works. The herbarium and library are deemed the heart and lungs of the Kew system.

"The herbarium and library are found to be an indispensable adjunct to the Botanical Gardens, as the only means of correctly naming the plants which are there cultivated, as necessary for determining the novelties which are being constantly introduced from foreign parts, and, in short, for maintaining the establishment upon a scientific and really useful footing.

"An important fact of Kew work is that which it does in regard to the cultivation and distribution of plants of an economic character. To carry out this work it is in correspondence with more than fifty botanical establishments in India and the colonies. To cite a single proof of its benefits to humanity, the cinchona cultivation in India was started almost exclusively by plants from Kew, sent to India twenty years ago. The influence of this single industry on the welfare of India (and indeed of the world at large) may be imagined from the fact that quinine, which at one time was sold for a guinea an ounce, is at the present time placed within the reach of the poorest classes in India and distributed in cent parcels from every Post Office throughout the Indian Empire.

"In speaking thus of Kew, my object is not merely to enhance its reputation as a botanical institution, but to bring before the people of this great country the immense possibilities which exist here for establishing agencies on somewhat similar lines. Although the proposed Botanical Garden in New-York will not partake of a National character, there is little doubt that it could be made capable of conferring great and lasting benefit on the country and neighborhood. I had the pleasure during the last few days of visiting the site of the proposed garden, and I can say that nothing could be more picturesque in its character and more capable of being converted into a most attractive and useful institution.

"I feel, however, that I should put before you the need which exists for deliberate and well-considered action in regard to all the preliminary operations. Kew has only attained its high eminence as a botanical institution after more than fifty years of devoted effort. It is impossible to create a garden within the compass of a few years. Those who have it in their power to lay the foundation of the New-York Botanical Garden should receive the consistent and loyal support of all members of the community for many years to come. Considerable sums of money will have to be spent, great care and patience will have to be exercised, so that sound, and good work should be done. It will take at least ten, fifteen, or, perhaps, twenty years before the general public will be able to see and appreciate the results of the present efforts, but there is no reason to doubt the ultimate results.

"In behalf of the botanical institutions of the Old World, I most cordially and heartily wish godspeed to the present enterprise.

"Already in this country you have and have had, great and eminent botanists. I have only to mention the revered name of Asa Gray, who so long and so ably directed botanical thought in this country, and who raised the name of Harvard to the highest eminence in the botanical world. Although the garden at Harvard is small and chiefly devoted to the purposes of university teaching, there is now in course of formation near Boston the Arnold Arboretum, which is most ably and effectively directed by my friend, Prof. Sargent. The outlook in America is therefore a most promising one, and the ultimate results will, I feel sure, by worthy of a great and advancing people."

THE FAYERWEATHER CASE

So-Called Deed of Trust of the Trustees Set Aside.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

Opinions by Chief Justice Van Brunt and Justice Follett—Millions of Dollars for Many Colleges.

The General Term of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday sustaining the decision of Justice Truax given at Special Term in the contest over the will of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, setting aside the so-called deed of gift in which the residue of the estate was given by the Trustees, Thomas G. Ritch, Justus L. Bulkley, and Henry B. Vaughan, to whom it had been left by the testator, to a number of colleges and hospitals.

In the ninth clause of Mr. Fayerweather's will he left $2,150,000 to twenty different colleges, and in the tenth clause he left the residue of his estate, which amounted to about $8,000,000, to the same colleges, share and share alike.

In a codicil of the will, however, the testator changed this residuary bequest, leaving the residue absolutely to the Trustees. A contest was begun on the ground that this absolute bequest was illegal, and thereupon the Trustees made a so-called deed of gift in which they announced that they had distributed the residue to certain colleges and hospitals.

The Trustees of Amherst, Dartmouth, Hamilton, and Williams Colleges, and the University of Rochester thereupon contested the validity of the deed of gift, and Judge Truax set it aside, he holding that the residue should be distributed to the twenty colleges, under the tenth clause of the will, as if the codicil had not existed. This is the opinion that is upheld by the General Term. The colleges mentioned above were not given any of the residue in the deed of gift.

Under the decision the following colleges are thus provided for:

College.	Specific Bequest.	Share of Residue.
Bowdoin	$100,000	$150,000
Dartmouth	100,000	150,000
Williams	100,000	150,000
Amherst	100,000	150,000
Wesleyan	100,000	150,000
Yale	300,000	150,000
Columbia	200,000	150,000
Union Theological Seminary	50,000	150,000
Hamilton	100,000	150,000
Rochester	100,000	150,000
Cornell	200,000	150,000
Lafayette	50,000	150,000
Lehigh	100,000	150,000
University of Virginia	100,000	150,000
Hampton	100,000	150,000
Maryville	100,000	150,000
Marietta	100,000	150,000
Delaware	50,000	150,000
Wabash	50,000	150,000
Park	50,000	150,000
Total	$2,150,000	$3,000,000

These were the beneficiaries under the deed which was declared void:

Colleges and Schools—		Shattuck School	$25,000
Yale	$150,000	Trinity	50,000
Wesleyan	50,000	Hospitals, &c.—	
Lafayette	50,000	Mount Sinai	15,000
Maryville	50,000	Presbyterian	25,000
Marietta	50,000	Woman's	200,000
Wabash	50,000	Manhattan Eye and Ear	25,000
Union	100,000	New-York Eye and Ear	25,000
Haverford	50,000	Manhattan Dispensary	25,000
New-York University	100,000	Methodist	25,000
University of Pennsylvania	50,000	Bethelyn	25,000
Brown	50,000	St. Luke's	25,000
Harvard	100,000	New-York Cancer	25,000
Princeton	100,000	Montefiore	25,000
Northwestern University	100,000	Home	
Rutgers	100,000	Society of St.	
Wells Female	50,000	Vincent de	
Elmira Female	50,000	Paul	50,000
Vassar	50,000		
Barnard	100,000	Total	$2,140,000
Cooper Union.	200,000		

Justice Follett and Chief Justice Van Brunt both wrote opinions. Justice Parker concurs in the opinion of Justice Follett. Justice Follett says that the Special Term found that the defendants, Thomas G. Ritch and Henry B. Vaughan, for themselves and on the part of Justus L. Bulkeley, induced Mr. Fayerweather to believe that if he would make them residuary legatees of the estate, as provided in the codicils, they would sell and convert the residuary estate into cash and divide the same equally among the twenty corporations mentioned in the ninth paragraph of the will, and that Mr. Fayerweather died convinced that the trustees would do this, but that they attempted to dispose of the residuary estate in violation of these promises. Justice Follett continued:

These facts are amply supported by the evidence. No other conclusion is possible, and we are of the opinion that the evidence warrants the conclusion that there was an understanding between Bulkeley and the testator that the estate should be so disposed of. The residuary legatees acquired no personal interest in the residuary estate, but took in trust.

The executors of the testator's widow and two of his heirs-at-law and next of kin seek to have the residuary clause declared invalid under the law which provides that no person having a husband, wife, child, or parent shall devise or bequeath by will to any charitable, benevolent, or religious institution more than one-half part of his or her estate. The difficulty of their contention is that the widow and heirs released all of their interest in the estate.

It is urged that these releases were procured by fraud and undue influence, but there is no evidence in the record justifying this contention. The residuary legatees having no personal interest in the estate, and the widow and heirs having released all their personal interest therein, there is no person who is entitled to raise the question that the residuary clause is void. The judgment should be affirmed.

Justice Van Brunt, after reviewing the will, says:

It is clear that these executors could not put this residuary estate into their own pockets and apply it to their own uses, the testator having made this disposition of his estate upon the promise to apply it in the manner provided for by his will. The tenth clause of the will, although revoked by the codicils, still existed for the purpose of defining the trust.

Judge Van Brunt also holds that the widow and the next of kin have released their interests in the residuary estate, and concludes:

We have, therefore, the case of a trust established which would be valid against the world but for the statute in favor of the widow; and the widow, having released her rights in the estate, how can she claim the invalidity of a trust as to property in which she has no interest?

"The widow is not aggrieved," Justice Van Brunt says, "and, under the circumstances, the trust must be executed."

AN EXCISE DECISION REVERSED.

The Presence of Bottles Not Evidence of Violation of the Law.

The decision of the General Sessions Court against James Owens, who was charged with violating the excise law, was reversed in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday and a new trial was ordered.

It appears that on June 30, 1895, a policeman entered Owens's saloon through a window, the door being locked. He saw Owens behind the bar with his sleeves rolled up. Three men were standing before the bar, on which were two glasses. There were labeled bottles in their usual place behind the bar. The policeman said he did not know what was in the glasses, as they were removed from the bar when he entered the saloon, but he thought they contained a small quantity of liquor. The Court says that this was clearly a guess of the policeman, as he did not examine the glasses, and saw nothing passed over the bar or put into them.

"The fact that the bottles bore labels indicating that they contained spirituous liquors," says the Court, "is not of itself sufficient to support a conviction for a violation of the statute."

The Court says that in excise cases, as in all others, the defendant is innocent until proved guilty, and this is not furthered by showing that the bottles were standing unused behind the bar. The Court holds that there was no proof that the contents of the bottles were sold or given away. The Court holds that the evidence was insufficient, and the defendant should have been discharged.

Gave Presents to the Servant.

The trial of an action brought by Mrs. Caroline Carpenter for a separation from her husband, Dr. Alfred C. Carpenter of 219 East Nineteenth Street, was begun yesterday before Judge Dugro in the Superior Court.

Mrs. Carpenter charged in her complaint that her husband had treated her cruelly. She said that he treated a woman servant (forty years old) with greater consideration than he did her, and that while she was almost starving he gave the servant plums and raisins.

Mrs. Carpenter, who is about twenty-four years old, was exceedingly nervous in giving her testimony, and it was with some difficulty that her counsel, A. H. Hummel, drew from her the story of her alleged wrongs.

She testified that she was married to the defendant on May 15, 1892; that he encouraged the servants in disobeying her; gave them theatre tickets, and treated her with great cruelty. Dr. Carpenter is twenty-eight years old, and has an income, Mrs. Carpenter says, of $600 a month.

Decision was reserved.

Appeal by a Surety Company.

Argument was made in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday in the case of the American Surety Company of this city against Frederick M. Pauly, as receiver of the California National Bank of San Diego, Cal., to recover $28,521.16, said to be due the plaintiff from the defendant.

The suit is the outgrowth of an action brought by Pauly in 1893 to recover $15,000, with interest from June, 1892, and in which he obtained judgment. The Security Company had given a bond guaranteeing the fidelity of George N. O'Brien, then cashier of the bank, who afterward, it is alleged, ran away with property of the bank.

The company claims that it was induced to execute O'Brien's bond because of fraudulent representations; that the then President of the bank, John Collins, was interested with O'Brien in his fraudulent transactions, and that the other officers of the bank knew or should have known of these transactions.

Decision was reserved.

D. J. Cushing Disbarred.

Daniel J. Cushing was disbarred for six months in the General Term of the Supreme Court on the application of the Bar Association.

Mr. Cushing, who has an office at 335 Broadway, was charged by Dr. James O'Reilly of 247 West Forty-ninth Street with having misappropriated $370 that he had collected. The lawyer wrote a letter to his accuser in which he admitted taking the money on account of difficulties in which he had become involved, but promised to make restitution.

Dr. O'Reilly then brought the case before the Bar Association, and Cushing wrote a letter to the association saying that he received the money for professional services.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Bischoff, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, handed down a decision denying an application made by Charles A. Watson of 204 East Eleventh Street for an order to compel the Board of Canvassers to recanvass and count ballots which were cast for him for Alderman for the Fourteenth District.

—Annie Finklestein of Wilkesbarre, Penn., was awarded $1,500 yesterday in the City Court in her breach of promise suit against Jacob Barnett. She charged Mr. Barnett with borrowing $500 from her after promising marriage. She said she paid $15 to a man for introducing her to Barnett.

—Edward O'Connor, a longshoreman of 6 Dover Street, was acquitted yesterday in Part I. of the General Sessions, where he was tried for manslaughter on the charge of having caused the death of his wife, Jennie.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

—The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Monday, the 23d inst., to Monday, Jan. 6, 1896.

—No. 133—The New-Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company vs. The City of New-Orleans.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.—Dismissed in behalf of, counsel for the plaintiff.

—No. 471—Thomas Ball vs. Julia F. Halzell, executrix, &c.—Submitted.

—No. 134—The United States vs. Philip Roettinger, administrator, &c., from the Court of Claims.—Argument continued by J. W. Warrington for the claimant, and concluded by Assistant Attorney General Dodge for the United States.

—No. 128—The Iowa Central Railway Company vs. the State of Iowa.—Submitted.

—No. 129—Jane Lynch vs. John Henry Murphy, sole devisee, &c., et al.—Argument commenced by William G. Johnson for the appellant, and continued by A. S. Worthington and Henry E. Davis for the appellees, and by Calderon Carlisle for the appellant.

—The call for Thursday, Dec. 19, will be as follows: Nos. 129, 132, 134, 135, 137, 188, 189, (and 83,) 140, 141, 142.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

57—American Surety Company vs. Pauly No. 2. 58—United States vs. Bousond and Comegys. 60—Lot of Jewelry vs. United States. 65—United States vs. Godwin & Sons. 66—Evening Post Publishing Company vs. Voight. 67—Press Publishing Company vs. Monroe. 69—Crocker et vs. Barge Potomac. 70—Ritscher vs. Yacht Gracie May. 71—Wessels vs. Steamship Ceres. 72—Sydsenska Augfartygs Aktieolaget vs. Wessels.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Calendar of Customs Appeals.

517—Jaffray & Co. vs. United States. 1294—United States vs. Hagen & Co. 1670—Herter Brothers vs. United States. 2168—Alston & Co. vs. United States. 327—Dominici vs. United States. 1109—United States vs. Snow's United States Sample Company. 1818—United States vs. Lindheim. 1390—Bloomingdale Brothers vs. United States. 1209—Kelier & Co. vs. United States. 1285—Hitchcock & Co. vs. United States. 1742—Zim & Co. vs. United States. 1126—Lussfeld vs. United States. 1384—Newman & Co. vs. United States. 1790—Ducas & Co. vs. United States. 1744—Blumenthal vs. United States.

STATE COURTS

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Smith vs. Bowne.

Class VI.—2—Jones vs. John. 3—Dunker vs. Warner.

Class VII.—4—Mason vs. Dawson. 5—Steiner vs. Gutman. 6—Bernstein vs. Markstein.

Class VIII.—7—Rector, &c., of Grace Church vs. Donlon. 8—Smith vs. Draper. 9—People vs. Loder. 10—Neusheimer vs. Zabriskie. 11—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Loos. 12—Same vs. Stickney. 13—Russell vs. Reilly. 14—Warner vs. Blumenstein. 15—Rumenstein vs. Klein. 16—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Graham. 17—Tzatstchoffski vs. Baskin. 18—Peet vs. Peet. 19—Sherry vs. Sherry. 20—Gordon vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 21—People, &c., vs. Nugley. 22—People, &c., vs. McGowan. 23—Turner vs. Plimley. 24—People, &c., vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 25—Lenieux vs. Improved Dwelling Association. 26—Hard vs. Hargous. 27—Cable vs. Dale. 28—Matter of Marcher Avenue. 29—Morton vs. Cheeley. 30—Matter of Springer Lithographic Company. 31—Hirsch vs. Wohlner. 32—Dexter vs. Kaplan. 33—Kelly vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 34—Macy vs. Welling. 35—Philips vs. Von Aum. 36—Matter of Moore. 37—O'Brien vs. Anderson. 38—O'Brien vs. Blaut. 39—Rice vs. J. B. Brewster & Co. 40—Tucker vs. Tucker. 41—Stewart vs. Campbell. 42—Youmans vs. Stapleton. 43—Townsend vs. Maxwell. 44—Kenney vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 30.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term (additional)—Adjourned until Dec. 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned until Dec. 20.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Dec. 23.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

693—Syska vs. Syska. 694—Newberger vs. Newberger.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—George L. Haag, Constance Dubar, Mary M. Denny, Peter Stanto, and Thomas J. Reilly. At 2 P. M.—Rebecca Zemansky and Nathan D. Morgan.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills of John B. Haskin. At 2 P. M.—Carl H. Stiller.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear.

2145—Haygood vs. Stanley. 115—Galligan vs. August. 163—Bradley vs. Steinfeld. 357—Mendelowitz vs. Friedman. 372—Strauss vs. Runkel. 2610—Katz vs. Kruger. 353—Edye vs. Halverseen. 237—Pelligrini vs. Petri. 540½

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

President Mayer Will Retire from the Baltimore and Ohio.

CHOICE OF A SUCCESSOR DEFERRED

The New Board of Directors Met in Baltimore Yesterday—Vice President King Spoken Of for President—Earnings of Company.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Charles F. Mayer will retire from the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company within thirty or sixty days. It is believed his successor will be named before the meeting of the Directors next month. All the members of the recently elected Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio company, with the exception of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of New-York, were present at a meeting held at the Central Building to-day. As soon as it was called to order President Mayer arose and said:

"This meeting of the board—the first after the stockholders' annual election of Directors—is the one at which it is customary to elect a President for the ensuing year. I came into the service in December, 1888, when the condition of the property was most unsatisfactory, because it was thought I could benefit it, and for this same reason have remained here since the close of 1893, the period I had long fixed for my retirement. I desire now to carry out that intention, and to retire from the service of the company. I am, therefore, gentlemen, not a candidate for re-election. In taking leave of you, gentlemen, I beg to say heartily, I thank those who were members of the board during my administration for the agreeable and cordial relations so long existing between us."

Immediately upon concluding his remarks Mr. Mayer retired. The announcement of his withdrawal was accepted, accompanied by the unanimous request of the board that he should remain in office until the board should have an opportunity of choosing his successor.

The announcement of Mr. Mayer's intention to retire had been pretty thoroughly discounted and created but little surprise. Since the annual meeting of the stockholders last month the newly elected Directors, representing New-York and foreign shareholders, are said to have been industriously engaged in opposing the retirement favorable to Mr. Mayer's retention. The statement was freely used that unless an acceptable successor to President Mayer was elected the New-York and London contingent would hereafter withhold its financial support from the Baltimore and Ohio Company. As it may be necessary for the company to borrow some money to meet accruing interest charges and other bills early in the new year, this line of argument had great weight, and was effective in arraying a majority of the Directors against the proposition to retain Mr. Mayer in the executive chair.

When the Directors met this morning the indications pointed strongly to the election of Vice President King as Mr. Mayer's successor, but the New-Yorkers decided at the last moment to wait a while, and their views were coincided in by the other members of the board.

Mr. Mayer succeeded to the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Company upon the retirement of Mr. Samuel Spencer seven years ago. His appointment was due to the influence of the Garrett interests. He was not a practical railroad man, but was regarded as a careful financier. Mr. Mayer's policy has been frequently criticised by both bankers and stockholders, and he has met all attacks upon the credit of the company, and it is said that he never talked for publication upon any subject.

Several names are mentioned in connection with the vacancy. Among them are Messrs. Alexander Shaw, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Mr. Thomas King, Second Vice President; Mr. Milton H. Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville, and Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York.

The Board of Directors confirmed the action of the Finance Committee as to the payment of the customary dividend of 3 per cent. on the preferred stock of the company for the half year ending Dec. 31. These dividends are payable Jan. 2.

The earnings and expenses of the entire Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for November were reported as: Earnings, $2,041,828; expenses, $1,386,980, a net increase of $26,636 over November, 1894.

The Government and Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Carlisle's reference in his annual report to the perilous condition of the Government's interests in the Pacific railroads directs attention to the fact that during the last thirty years the United States has paid out of the Public Treasury $105,638,000 in interest on these bonds, of which the railroads have repaid to the Government $29,000,000. The principal of the bonds which were issued in 1863 was $64,623,000.

At first the Government held the first mortgage on the Pacific railroads, but by subsequent legislation the Government's first mortgage was converted into a second mortgage, and the Pacific railroads issued bonds equal to the first issue, viz., $64,623,000. The United States guaranteed the payment of the interest and principal on these bonds. They are now maturing, and the United States has already paid $3,000,000 of them, and on Jan. 1 next $3,000,000 will be paid, and on Feb. 1 next over $4,000,000. Unless Congress acts in the meantime, these bonds will be paid on maturity, thus cutting into the Government revenues to the amounts named.

Will Run Trolley Freight Cars.

NEWARK, Dec. 18.—In spite of the fact that the Common Council will to-morrow pass an ordinance forbidding railroad companies from running freight cars for toll on the tracks now gridironing the city, the Consolidated Traction Company is preparing to run the cars, and Manager Young of the company says that the ordinance will not deter him from starting the cars. The cars have already been ordered, and, in fact, one or two of them are ready for delivery to the company. It is expected that the company and the city will engage in a bitter legal battle over the affair.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court in Cincinnati yesterday to foreclose the first mortgage on the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad, and for the appointment of a receiver. The complainant is the Central Trust Company of New-York. The petition recites that first mortgage bonds to the amount of $4,800,000 were issued by the railroad company, and a first mortgage conveyed to the Central Trust Company. Default in payment of regular interest for the past year is given as cause for action.

—Officers of the Atchison deny that there is any intention on the part of that company to relinquish the use of Pullman cars. The abrogation of the old contract with the Pullman company was merely a matter of form, the foreclosure sale of the effects of the old Atchison company having wiped all contracts with the old company out of existence.

—Judge Colt, in the United States Circuit Court, in Boston, yesterday, ordered the entering of a final decree discharging the receiver of the New-York and New-England Railroad. The accompanying accounts and figures are similar to those entered in New-York.

—At a meeting of the Western Freight Association in Chicago yesterday it was decided that grain cars may be loaded to within 10 per cent. of the marked capacity, but not less than 24,000 pounds.

—A suit to test the legality of the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company has been brought by the Farmers' Alliance in Raleigh.

—Martin J. Connolly of Newark, N. J., yesterday received a verdict of $4,000 in a damage suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

—John Muir, Eastern Traffic Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Panama Railroad.

—Notice has been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad that half-rate tickets will be sold to ordained clergymen during the year 1896.

—For the second week in December the gross earnings of the Southern Railway Company show an increase of $21,427.

—For the second week in December the Canadian Pacific Railway reports an increase in earnings of $62,000.

THE CAPITOL OF WASHINGTON

Little Progress Made Toward Building It at Olympia, Owing to Trouble About the Warrants.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 18.—The State Capitol Commission is having trouble over the letting of the contract for the new Capitol, plans for which were drawn three years ago by Architect Ernest Flagg of New-York. It is now considered doubtful if the work can proceed for some time.

The chief difficulty arises over the disposition in the New-York market of $980,000 of warrants to be issued in payment for the construction. These warrants are drawn on the Capitol fund, having for its basis the grant of several hundred thousand acres of land to the State by Congress for Capitol purposes. About 80 per cent. of the land has been selected and set aside by the General Land Office, but it is doubted by some whether the present value of the land is equal to the proposed issue of warrants. The Tacoma Chamber of Commerce and many papers in the State have urged the postponement of Capitol building until the lands come into use, and therefore more valuable, insuring that their proceeds will take up the warrants.

The Legislature three years ago provided that the Capitol should not cost over $1,000,000. The foundation cost $70,000, leaving $930,000 for the superstructure. The last Legislature directed that but one contract should be let for the remainder of the work, and that warrants should issue only as fast as work progressed. This provision is causing the trouble. Gov. McGraw and several other members of the Capitol Commission desire to issue the warrants in large amounts in order to secure a better price, but this is plainly impossible. This hitch has caused the rejection of the two bids recently received for erecting the building, one of the bids specifying that the work should stop whenever the warrants went below par.

Despite the commission's very energetic efforts to sell the warrants, including the visit of Commissioner Rice to New-York on that business, only one bid on them was received. That was from C. F. White & Co. of Wall Street. It is understood here that other New-York bond-buying firms did not wish to handle the warrants on learning that they were not a charge on the State's general fund. White & Co. sent Mr. P. T. White here after being notified, it is said, that $200,000 of the warrants could be issued at once. On arriving, Mr. White learned that the commission could as legally issue the whole amount as a part. White & Co. bid for the entire amount or for the warrants as issued to the contractor as the work progressed, with the right to cease buying on one month's notice, the object being to protect themselves in case of financial disturbance during the two or three years while the Capitol is building. White & Co. had placed $500,000 of the warrants, but the deal is now off for the present, as Mr. White returned to New-York a few days ago after a disagreement in the commission on the question of submitting to the Supreme Court the matter of issuing the whole amount at once.

The Governor favored such submission, it is understood, but two members, one a lawyer, held that such action would be foolish, as the law is specific in directing that warrants issue only as work progresses. The warrants are to bear 8 per cent. interest, interest not being payable until maturity.

Rumors of favoritism were frequent at the time Architect Flagg's plans were accepted on the recommendation of Prof. Ware, the eminent architectural expert of New-York, it being claimed that Flagg had been a student of his. There has been little doubt, however, of the superiority of Flagg's plans, though many believe that they cannot be carried out with the million-dollar appropriation.

Another element in the desire of many citizens to have the work postponed is their wish to "put the Capitol on wheels," as it is expressed out here; that is, to reopen the question of capital location with the object of having the capital removed from Olympia either to the central part of the State or to some point between Tacoma and Seattle, where it would be nearer the centre of population.

Another idea advocated is to pursue the plan adopted by Texas, and turn over to responsible men the entire land grant for Capitol purposes, they, in return, to construct the building.

TO FORM A BIG FISH COMBINE

A Scheme to Monopolize the Fish Market by Means of a Powerful Company of New-York Capitalists.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 18.—An effort is now being made to consolidate all the fish business under one gigantic head. The Boston commission merchants and fish men for a long time have had practically a monopoly of all the fresh fish and much of the salted fish landed by Gloucester vessels, while they themselves do not own any fishing craft, and, in fact, many of them have not a dollar invested in this industry, but only sell on commission at a large profit, while the producers very often do not get sufficient returns to pay the expense of the voyage.

It is estimated that the Boston Herring Company made $60,000 and $75,000, respectively, out of the Gloucester herring fleet the past two Winters, while the producers have scarcely made a dollar. Edmund W. Morris, a fish dealer of New-York, recently visited this city, and it has been learned that his mission was that the interests of the combine to be formed for the purpose of consolidating all the fish business, with headquarters at New-York. But it is understood not to have taken definite shape yet, although in a fair way to do so in the near future.

In order to obtain the coveted end, a company known as the Fulton Market Herring Company, Fulton Fish Market, New-York, has been first organized as an auxiliary to the proposed gigantic scheme, with Edmund W. Morris manager and a long list of subscribers. So far as known, all these parties reside in New-York and vicinity, and it is their intention, it is said, to solicit a few Boston and Gloucester dealers, together with the leading fish merchants of the British provinces, to join the combination.

Rumor has it that Austin Corbin is in the scheme, and he has a project on foot to build a railroad from Montauk, on the eastern end of Long Island, with a terminus at the western extremity of the island, and then have a line of fast steamers running to Yarmouth and other provincial ports in connection with it. Fresh mackerel, salmon and live lobsters can thus be shipped direct, while refrigerators for preserving all kinds of fresh fish, and an artificial pond for keeping live lobsters, will be provided. New-York and Philadelphia are the two principal places where fish is shipped to from Boston, and the dealers in the two former cities have for some time been anxious to have fish shipped direct and not through commission merchants in other places only a few miles distant.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS

Government Publications Bring Low Prices.

A number of United States geographical and ethnological reports were sold yesterday by Bangs & Co. at an average price of $1 a volume. Odd volumes of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War" brought $1.75 a volume, and Ray's "Report on Alaska," 1885, $1.55, and Wisconsin county histories $1 each.

One hundred engravings of the Vander Aa Gallery, representing fires, battles, abductions, deaths, executions, sieges, masquerades, comets, pillages, &c., in various countries, sold for $12.50. The engravings were in a black frame 6 feet 9 inches by 5 feet 9 inches.

John Framton's "Joyfull News, out of the Newfoundland World, Wherein Are Declared the Rare and Singular Vertues of Divers and Sundrie Herbs, Trees, Byles, Plants, and Stones, &c.," London, 1580, scarce, sold for $7.50.

H. R. Schoolcraft's "Information Respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes," illustrated by S. Eastman, five volumes, Philadelphia, 1853, sold for $6.75.

James G. Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," two volumes, 1884, sold for $4.20.

Lambert, the Murderer, to Die To-day.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 18.—"Dory" Lambert, the murderer of William G. Kairer, the baker, who will be hanged to-morrow, is as cool and unconcerned as he was when he was first arrested, nearly two years ago. The crime was committed Dec. 4, 1893. Kairer heard burglars in his house, and went down stairs and was killed.

Lambert heard the work of putting up the scaffold yesterday, but this did not unnerve him. He says he is innocent, and that he will die like a man. While he was in jail Lambert saved a fellow-prisoner from committing suicide.

PAID HER FIRST TAXES

A Young Brooklyn Woman Who Is a Jersey Land Speculator.

HER EXPENSES WERE EXACTLY $1.96

Sat in the Attenuated Shadow of Her Own Tree and Let Her Friends Do the Same—Then They Lost a Train.

It was almost as good as a Christmas present, and yet it cost her exactly $1.96 at a most inconvenient season of the year.

Taxes are not usually considered unmitigated blessings, but this tax notice, which arrived in the mail of a young Brooklyn woman the other day, was received almost with an expression of glee. It was a long notice headed: "Tax notice for Joyville Township. Taxes now due payable to me at my residence on or before the nineteenth day of December," &c.

The Brooklyn young woman is a speculator in a small way and this is her first land investment and her first tax bill. To-day is the last day in which the taxes may be paid, but the amount due on Block 103, Pleasant Valley, Joyville County, New-Jersey, was in the hands of the Collector as soon as the return mail would take it and the notice for receipt.

Thereby hangs a tale which might be a tale in a fairy story book, only the sequel, which is to say that "they all became very rich and were happy ever after," has not been lived.

She was a beautiful young woman, as the fairy story would have it, and lived in a big house on a hill. Then by very bad luck she lost all her money. But she was so good and beautiful that the good fairy by a wave of her hand gave her a "tip" to buy a couple of lots of land. That is a modern version of a fairy tale. The fairy was really a land agent who was, of course, interested in the most promising plot of land in the country.

"It was just this way," says the young woman herself. "I have always wanted to own some land. They say I have a good head for business, and, anyway, I should like to have some money by and by, and I know a great many rich men have made money in land.

"I had seen Mr. Smith a number of times, and some of my friends had had business dealings with him, so when he told me about this land I was rather interested. It seemed to me from the location that the lots might be worth something. It was a new town, just laid out, on the line of a good railroad.

"There were free railroad excursions at first, so I got two or three of my friends to go with me, and we went out one day. Well, there were any number of cars, so there was plenty of room, but you should have seen the crowd. It was something like an immigrant train going West. I came to the conclusion that my next-door neighbors, if I bought any land, would be the steerage passengers who came in on the last steamer.

"Well, the place was pretty, really very pretty. The town had been laid out around a few houses standing in that locality, so the place had residents. There was a Princess—no, I think it was a Countess—living across the railroad tracks, they said, though no one knew how she came to be located there. Maybe she is an Indian woman of rank, who is still living on the land owned by her ancestors. It is a very civilized establishment she occupies now. We saw it when we wandered around taking in the country, and the Countess, a neighborly call at the back door to ask for a glass of water. It was such a hot day.

"They had lemonade and milk on the ground for the excursionists, but we did not care for any of that. I had a glass of water and a cup of tea made. There were too many babies around, and too many small mugs being handed up to be filled. All my prospective neighbors were blessed with large families. The whole thing was like a circus with a tent and a band.

"I decided to take two lots at $75 each, and my uncle says it is the best thing I ever did in my life. Of course, I couldn't pay for them right out, and it has taken all my pocket money for a couple of years, but I have the deeds now all right, and have paid my first taxes.

"They had excursions right along, and one holiday a lot of us went out to my farm for a picnic. We had luncheon in another part of the town, perhaps the site of the future Town Hall or a small park, to be able to sit in the shade. My estate, having been in the family so short a time, has not been brought to a very high state of cultivation.

"After luncheon we went up to visit it, Mr. Smith going along to tell us the location. I don't know what he was quite certain himself, but we got the boundaries finally, and examined every turf of grass belonging to me that gave prospect of being the least bit more thrifty than grass on the neighboring grounds. The best thing that we found was that I had a real, genuine tree on my land, a nut tree of good size, that in time would be a giant.

"It took us a long time to admire that tree, and we each had to sit in its shadow. That was a longer process than it would have been if the tree had been larger, for we had to take turns to get into the shadow, it was such a little one.

"We had been taking things very leisurely all the afternoon, and of course we felt all right about the train while Mr. Smith was with us. He did not seem so easy as we left the lots and hurried off to the station. We sauntered leisurely down and found Mr. Smith there, but our train had gone, and we were alone in a trainless town. We walked down to the next station the whole party of us, Mr. Smith, who was responsible for us as excursionists on his free excursion, seemed uneasy. He talked in general ways about passes and finally went off to see about them.

"That was the last we saw of him, and we paid thirty cents apiece to get back to New-York. We didn't mind that, when we had been detained in such a good cause as sitting under my tree. The only trouble was that we found out later that the tree was really on an adjoining lot.

"The town is booming now, they say, and I want to sell and double my money; then I shall invest in land somewhere else. There is to be a trolley line run through Pleasant Valley before long, they say, and that ought to put the property way up.

"My bill of taxes shows that I am taxed for:

County	.52
County roads special	.08
State school	.28
Roads and roller	.24
Township and poor	.06
Special school	.72
Special road	.28
Sidewalks	.10
Remittance, one-fifth school property	$2.30 .84
	$1.96

"That does not cover State, poll, or dog tax. We are not big enough for that yet, but when I read the list I feel like a property owner. They evidently have no women taxpayers in New-Jersey. They have put me down 'Mr.' Jennie O. Farmer."

Commercial Day's First Celebration.

The movement begun by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew for the setting aside of Dec. 19 each year as "Commercial Day," and its fitting celebration by the business interests throughout the country, is to have its first practical result to-night at the American commerce banquet to be held at Delmonico's. Three hundred representative American business men from all parts of the country will be present. They will meet not only to inaugurate the celebration of an annual commercial day, but to observe and mark the close of the first century of American commercial liberty, as secured by the Jay treaty ratified in 1795. Dr. Depew will preside.

The speakers will be William P. Frye, United States Senator from Maine, on "Our Merchant Marine"; Don M. Dickinson of Michigan on "American Commerce"; Gen. Charles H. Taylor of Boston on "The American Press," and Gen. Horace Porter on "American Business Men." The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New-York, will offer prayer.

Excluded from the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Post Office Department has denied the use of the mails to G. Henry & Co. of Chicago, who sent out circulars offering to supply alleged mechanical devices for cheating at cards. The department also excluded an alleged newspaper styled The American Patriot, of New-York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Two Old Buildings on Fulton Street, Near Broadway—Details of the Auction Offerings.

Mr. George R. Read has sold, for Charlotte M. Goodridge, to a client for investment, the property at 153 and 155 Fulton Street, respectively 23 by 81.8 and 23 by 57.8, with old five-story buildings. The property is on the north side of the street east of Broadway, and adjoins on the east and south the holdings of the National Park Bank. No. 153 was bought in 1869 for $30,000. The other was last transferred to Mrs. Goodridge for a nominal consideration on Oct. 27, 1885. The price now obtained is not stated.

Mr. Newbury H. Frost is the purchaser of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, recently reported sold by Mr. George R. Read for Martin & Brother.

Ten shares of the stock of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son yesterday for $827.50. The par value is $1,000.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold to Gilbert Kuh, at $11,025, the four-story and basement brick dwelling 361 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 170 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 18 by 98.9. Mr. Ryan also sold, under foreclosure, at $21,825, to the plaintiffs, Well & Mayer, the four-story brick-front tenement and five-story rear tenement at 128 Stanton Street, north side, 150 feet west of Norfolk Street, 25.8 by 88.2.

Mr. Peter F. Mayer sold, under foreclosure, at $4,562.50, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Fogerty, the three-story frame dwelling 1,034 Prospect Avenue, east side, 175.2 feet north of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to David M. Finn, at $33,000, the five-story brick tenement 179 Madison Street, north side, 265.5¼ feet east of Pike Street, 24.6 by 100. He also sold, under foreclosure, at $6,600, to the Murray Hill Bank, the lots, 50 by 102.2, on the south side of East Seventy-fourth Street, 150 feet west of Avenue A.

At the Exchange Salesroom, in Liberty Street, Mr. Richard M. Montgomery sold to Elias Stone, at $17,625, the property at 230 East Tenth Street, extending 40 to Stuyvesant Street, 24 feet front on the former and 33 feet on the latter, with two five-story brick buildings.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows: By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, C. W. West, referee, 208 and 210 East Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 160 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $9,915; on prior mortgage, $25,500.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 203 and 205 East One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 80 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.11 by irregular, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,715.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 238 East Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 140 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $6,650; on prior mortgage, $3,300, and interest at 4 per cent., from Feb. 1, 1889.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Dodge, referee, 69 Pike Street, west side, 50 feet south of Madison Street, 25 by 86, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,150; on prior mortgage, $24,000.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sale, John W. Bartram, referee, northwest corner of Main and Southerly Streets, City Island, 50 by 100.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of J. F. Durlacher to lot on south side of Jennings Street, 98.14 feet west of Intervale Avenue, 24.71 by 112.18 by 25 by 121.52.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 151 to 157 West Thirty-second Street, by Theodore Killian of 852 West Thirty-third Street, for a one-story brick factory and boiler room; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Western Boulevard, by C. Wren of 741 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for five three-story brick dwellings; cost, $39,000.

Ash Street, north side, 300 feet west of Anthony Avenue, by B. A. Klein of 581 Ash Street, for a one-story frame shed; cost, $60.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet west of Grand Boulevard, by Christian Putzenhesser, for a one-story frame shed; cost, $100.

Amsterdam Avenue and Boulevard, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, by Seth Low, President Trustees Columbia College, for a one-story brick conservatory; cost, $800.

No. 312 West Thirty-fourth Street, by Eugene O. Bachmann of 306 West Thirty-third Street, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 527 to 541 West Twenty-third Street, by estate of Gardner Colby, alterations to a three and one story brick factory; cost, $1,000.

No. 216 Thompson Street, by Robert Payton of 30 Grove Street, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 110 Grand Street, by John R. Downey of 19 West Forty-fifth Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and loft; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

WESTERN BOULEVARD and 109TH St, n e corner, 171.10 ft to Cathedral Parkway x75x s 26.9x e 52.8x s 161.6 to 109th St, x125; Frederick W., William L., and Louis A. Loew and wives to William A. Mitchell $1

SAME PROPERTY William A. Mitchell and wife to Frank Leon Smith 1

100TH ST and BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, (closed,) s w corner, 71 ft w of 10th Av, 81x25.2; St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church to Seth M. Milliken.. 1

MANHATTAN AV and 121ST ST, s e corner, 25.11x96; Joseph Steiner and wife to Louis Schoolherr 50,000

SHERIDAN AV, w s, 235 ft n of Ella St, 100x163; Benjamin Barker, Jr., assignee, &c., of Mary J. Tallman to James Adams 75

MORRIS AV, n w s, parts of Lot 91 and Lot 2, map of Morrisania; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Lizzie Kronenberger..... 11,000

185TH ST, 101 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100; Cecilia T. Lappine to John F. Dowd 8,000

KEMBLE ST, n s, between Katonah and Keppler Avs, being Lots 145 to 148, map of Woodlawn Heights, 24th Ward; Jane S. Townsend to Mary T. Oakley.. 1

LOT 255, map of Unionport, Westchester; James Carlew and wife to Henry Ahr. 1

"COLUMBUS AV, 730, w s, 125.10 ft n of 96th St, 25x100; Samuel Aufhauser and wife to Louise H. Matthews 1

62D ST, 219 West, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; John B. Smith and wife Elizabeth De Lacey 1

10TH AV, w s, 50.4 ft s of 47th St, 25.11x 75; Lizzie Anderson to Ada J. Anderson 1

48TH ST, n s, 151 ft e of 5th Av, 24x100.5; Edward P. Schell as executor to Augusta Poliferne 25,000

2D AV, 937, w s, 44.4 ft s of 50th St, 21.4x 80; Babetta Solomon and another to Henrietta Solomon 1

79TH ST, s s, 59 ft w of 1st Av, 17x 100; Elizabeth Merchant to R. J. O'Connell 1

118TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Bertha Altman to Rosa Rosenthal 10,100

GRAND BOULEVARD, n e corner of 109th St, 176.9x75.1x irregular to 109th St x125; South St, n s, 42.4 ft w of Gouverneur St, 21.2x70; Julia A. Loew to F. W. Loew, ¼ part 1

WESTERN BOULEVARD and 109th St, n e corner, 171.10 ft to Cathedral Parkway x75x irregular to 109th St x125; Edward V. Loew and wife to F. W. Loew, and others, ¼ part 27,500

CLAREMONT AV, e s, 625 ft n of 122d St, 75x37.8x77.6x57.4; Jacob Hess to Paul Halpin 1

100TH ST, 427.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 21.4x100.11; William J. Rodenbach to Julius Brookheim 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 100th St, 25.3x99.5; Beth M. Milliken to Charles Schiltz 36,000

SOUTH ST, s e corner of Jones Lane, 40.4x107; Samuel Green and wife to Louis De Vries 1

GREAT JONES ST, n s, Lot 99, map of David S. Jones, 22.7x80x22.9x82.11; Robert M. Dore to Isabella Dore 1

UNIVERSITY PLACE, e s, 65.8 ft n of 10th St, 20.9x100x87.11x99.9; Henry Metcalf and wife and others to Alois Gutwillig 1

GOERCK ST, 144, e s, 75 ft s of East Houston St, 25x100; Lucy A. Browning to Henry B. Place 1

COLUMBIA ST, 75½, w s, 60 ft n of Rivington St, 20x49.8; Herman Goldberger and wife to David Levy 1

10TH ST, n s, 97.10 ft e of Broadway, 97.4x50x irregular; Mayer Kahn and wife to William K. Everdell 1

8TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 30th St, 24.8x 100; Abraham Kaufman and others to David Silberstein 38,600

14TH ST, n s, 292 ft s e of 3d Av, 28.6x 108.3; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to McCoskry Butt 42,500

83RD ST, s e corner of Columbus Av, 100x102.2; Adam E. Fischer and wife to John B. Ireland 1

88TH ST, n s, 363.5 ft e of Riverside Drive, 25x100.8; William Buhler to Christian Kruse 1

Recorded Leases.

GORDON, Sarah, to Hyman Scharff and others; 99 Hester St, 5 years $1,200

LOCKWOOD, Emma M., to Theodore R. Hamilton; s e cor 124th St, 200 ft e of West End Av, 100 West 124th St, 5 years 4,800

ZEITUNG, Marx, to Minnie Wiesbaden; s e cor of Madison Av, between 133d and 134th Sts, 5 years 756

Recorded Mortgages.

BUEK, Charles, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 76th St, 150 ft w of West End Av, 1 year.. $60,000

BOOTH, Henry F., and wife to Frederick J. Tanne; n s of 123d St, 351.5 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years 28,000

BOCK, Philippine and Henry, to Henry Burden, trustee of Henry Burden, deceased; s s of 76th St, 308.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 9,000

BROOKHEIM, Julius, to William J. Rodenbach; 143 West 109th St, 5 years... 6,500

CASEY, Mary, to Jacob Fuhs and wife; 38 West 96th St, 4 years 1,000

COTTER, John, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 96th St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 4 months. 9,995

CORBLEY, John, to John H. Thorn; n s of Mosholu Av, 119.2 ft w of Old Albany Post Road, 3 years 200

DE LACEY, Elizabeth, to John B. Smith; 219 West 69d St, installments 5,925

DICKIE, Charles H. L., and wife to Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 75th St, 118 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 4,000

FRELBIG, George J., and wife to Katie Wendell; s s of 164th St, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 500

GUTWILLIG, Aloise, to Henry Metcalfe and Gertrude Farragut; e s of University Place, 65.8 ft n of 10th St, 2 years..... 50,000

HODGE, James E., and wife to John Cole; s s of King's Bridge Road, Lot 95, map of Anthony estate, 10 years 3,500

HELMKE, Henry B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of 8th Av, from 155th to 158th St, 2½ months 85,000 months 85,000

IRELAND, John B., to James J. Phelan; s e corner of Columbus Av and 85th St, 3 years 10,000

JANSEN, Dirk C. P., and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of 10th Av, 50.5 ft n of 54th St, 1 year..... 10,000

JACOB, August, to William C. Schermerhorn; n w corner of 2d Av and 67th St, 1 year 72,500

KRONENBERGER, Lizzie and Jacob, to Seymour P. Kursman; n w s of Morse Av, being part of Lot 91, map of Morrisania, 2 years 8,500

SAME to Arthur Gorsch; 1,353 Boston Av, 1 year 3,642

LEMMERMANN, Henry, and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s w corner of Fulton Av and Washington St; 242 Fulton St, and 168 Washington St, 1 year 22,000

MEEKER, Frederick W., and wife to Payson Merrill; s w corner of Haight and Collister Sts, installments 21,737

MEADE, Margaret and Michael, to William Grupe; n s of 161st St, 105 ft e of Robbins Av, 3 years 3,500

McKINLAY, Elizabeth, to John A. Seeger; n s of 106th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) demand.. 8,000

O'SHEA, Anne T., to Daniel E. Seybel, trustee; n s of 151st St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 5,000

O'CONNELL, Richard J., to trustees of Rose Lockwood, deceased; s s of 79th St, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 6,500

SAME to Frederick A. Booth; same property, 1 year 2,000

PARDEE, Francis G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 74 Madison Av, 3 years 25,000

PERSEY, Rebecca G. and Charles K., to Clarence W. Seaman; n e corner of Park Av and 125th St, 6 months 2,500

REUTHER, Louisa H., to Samuel Aufhauser; 730 Columbus Av, 5 years 6,500

STEINMANN, Theodore and Sigmund B., to Randolph Guggenheimer and Solomon Marx; 145 West 88th St, collateral, &c., (two mortgages,) for 5,000

SAME to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; same property, 3 years 1,500

SMITH, Frank L., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of Boulevard and 109th St, 8 1-12 years 70,000

SAME to Frederick W., William L., and Louis A. Loew; n e corner of 109th St and Western Boulevard, 3 years 20,000

SPENCER, Edwin R., to Lucy A. Browning; 144 Goerck St, 1 year 5,000

SCHILO, Charles, to Seth M. Milliken, guardian of Emma L. and Sarah C. Silver; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 100th St, 18 years 21,000

SILVERSTEIN, David, and wife to Alfred C. Clark, guardian of Frederick A. Clark; w s of 8th Av, 49.4 ft n of 30th St, 5 years 18,000

UHLMANN, Oscar, to Waldron F. Brown, and another, trustees for Eliza E. Brown; n w corner of 76th St and Lexington Av, 8 years 75,000

SAME to Gustav F. Taussig; same property, 2 years 7,000

WEBSTER, Grace D., to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of Sedgwick Av, 362.1 ft n e of Perot St, 1 year 2,000

WOHLFARTH, Justin, and wife to Henry H. Haight; n s of 163d St, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 4 years 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASTOR, John J., to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees of John J. Astor, (two assignments) $76,000

DAMROSCH, Dr. B., to Hartmann 1,519

DE MONTAULNIN, Anne M. Z., wife of Count Charles E., to Herbert A. Shipman 1,000

DOLL, Otto H., to Amelia Fechteler.... 2,000

GEBHARD, William H., executor of Frederick C. Gebhard, to trustees of Frederick C. Gebhard 1

LOCKWOOD, John E., trustee of Charles A. Lockwood, to Daniel E. Seybel, trustee for Marie K. Flaherty 15,000

MILBANK, Samuel W., and others, executors of William A. Cauldwell, to Sophie C. Cauldwell 1

MAYER, Emma, to Rachel Mayer 4,000

THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York to Frederick J. Middlebrook 18,117

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Union Trust Company of New-York 190,000

SAME to George L. Peabody, trustee of Helen L. Peabody 6,000

SAME to Mary R. Wright and others, trustees of James H. Wright 25,000

SAME to Marion E. Isaacs 13,000

Lis Pendens.

DELANCEY ST, s s, 50 ft e of Lewis St, 25x75; Caroline A. Suydam against Joseph T. Mooney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

FLETCHER ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 101 ft front; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Ellsworth Burger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

81ST ST, 29 West; Herter Brothers against Urias Lott and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

CANNON AND STANTON STS, n e corner, 100x125; Sarah H. Powell against Mary A. Gregory and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CLINTON ST, 212; Henrietta Luchs against Benjamin Kaiser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

142D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 25 ft front; James T. Barry against George Keller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BRADHURST AV, w s, 749.6 ft n of 148th St, 129.11 ft front; Caroline B. Traphagen against William B. Donihee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

142D ST, n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25 ft front; James T. Barry against Anna M. Volderauer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

107TH ST, n s, 264 ft wof 4th Av, 18 ft front; New-York Life Insurance Company against Benedict H. Merzbacher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

3D ST, 20 West; Hugh J. Barron against McCready estate, owners; N. L. McCready, trustee, contractor $475

22D ST, 28 West; same against same..... 930

42D ST, 221 West; Robin J. Algie against Anna L. B. Stewart and others, owners; Jennie S. Phillips, lessee and contractor. 115

7TH ST,

A GLANCE AT VENEZUELA

Something About the Country and Its Valuable Resources.

HER RICH AND VARIED PRODUCTIONS

Position of the Republic—The Cities, Lakes, Rivers, and Form of Government—Natural Wealth and Character of the People.

Although the Republic of Venezuela has been a somewhat settled and comparatively well-defined country for over 400 years, it was not until recently that the attention of the people of the United States became strongly attracted to this sister republic on the South American continent.

Venezuela, indeed, has been practically left to the unaided resources of development of its own inhabitants, since the period when the ancient Spanish conquerors abandoned the territory for those other regions on the slopes of the Andes, where the precious metals were seemingly much more abundant, and were to be had with the expenditure of infinitely less time and trouble. During these several centuries the country slumbered, and its wonderful natural resources lay undiscovered.

This was in part due to the situation of the country, and in part the consequence of the easy-going disposition of the descendants of the original Spanish inhabitants. Immigration, however, added to the awakened spirit of the age, has astonishingly quickened the impulses of the Venezuelans, as is attested by the rapid growth and quickly perfected character of their chief cities, notably Caracas, the capital of the nation and of its federal districts, which has been likened by travelers to Paris on a smaller scale.

The chief knowledge of Venezuela gained from the school geographies of a quarter of a century ago was circumscribed by the fact that it was the first land seen by Columbus on his third voyage to the west, and that it was traversed by the Orinoco, one of the greatest rivers of the world. It was pictured as a region of limitless tropic forests, immense plains, and vast mountain ranges.

Venezuela has frequently been styled, in reference to its dispute with England over its boundary line, a small country. It is so only in the comparative sense, when contrasted in the mind figuratively with the enormous development and compact civilization of Great Britain. Venezuela is a large country—larger than France, Germany, and Holland combined. It is equal in extent to the great States of Texas, Colorado, Idaho, and California joined together. Including the territory in dispute with England, Venezuela has an area of almost 600,000 square miles.

Visitors to the Chicago World's Fair were astonished to see the variety of the productions of Venezuela there displayed. These included many kinds of maize, starch, sugar and sugar cane, honey, beans, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, tobacco, hemp, palm, leaves, cotton, silk-cotton, silk-wool, vegetable horsehair, vegetable sponges, mineral waters, alcoholic, and other beverages, castor beans, castor oil, cocoanut oil, crab oil, sassafras oil, vanilla, soaps, beeswax, ornamental woods, dyeing and tanning woods, and barks, gums, resins, and caoutchouc, brooms, baskets, fibres, preserved fruits, coal, gold and silver, asbestos, copper, opal, talc, calcic spar, galena, tonka beans, lignite, petroleum, marble, paving stones, stalactites, kaolin, pipe-clay, magnesian limestone, nitre, sulphur, rubber, indigo, phosphate, guano, iron ore mustard, sarsaparilla cinchona bark, cola nuts, tamarinds, and aloes.

Of forest woods alone there were 145 varieties, including a fine specimen of the algarrobo, a beautiful wood of dark yellowish color, streaked with green veins. There were besides many specimens of prepared products, chemical and pharmaceutical, and of manufactures, not to speak of a collection of paintings by Venezuelan artists and, of many books and newspapers.

Venezuela lies altogether within the torrid equatorial region, the great line passing through the southernmost territory of Alto-Amazonas. Notwithstanding this, the temperature of the country is much milder than that of the African equatorial coast lands—for instance, Guinea and Zanzibar. Situated at the northern end of South America, with the Caribbean Sea to the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and high mountains in the interior, Venezuela is peculiarly favored by the natural elements. Three mountain ranges rear snow-capped summits to the sky—the Andes, the Coast Range, and the Parima Mountains. The Andes cross the northwestern States from northeast to southwest. The Coast Range runs parallel with the Caribbean coast. The Parima Mountains, beginning in the interior of the central western State of Bolivar, run east and west and mark the southern limit of the agricultural zone.

Venezuela has the shape of a three-leafed clover, with the stem on the Caribbean coast. Speaking generally, nearly every State in the country is mountainous to some degree. Among the mountains the country varies in temperature from moderate to very cold. The temperate lands begin at the height of 2,000 feet above and descend until within 2,000 feet of the sea level. Below that level are the hot countries.

There are but two seasons in Venezuela, the wet and the dry. When the sun reaches the Tropic of Capricorn the rains begin, and they do not stop until the sun has entered the Tropic of Cancer. Thus it is rainy and hot from April to October, and the rest of the year it is dry and cooler. During the summer the prevailing winds are from the northeast. There are heavy rainstorms, called "northers," usually in November and December.

There are over 1,000 rivers and brooks in Venezuela, of which over 400 are affluents of the Orinoco. The Orinoco is navigable 850 miles from the ocean, and taps the fertile regions in the interior of the Colombia Republic. Some of the navigable tributaries of the Orinoco run south and join the Amazon or its tributaries, thus opening a double route to the sea. Besides this network of rivers, there are two large inland lakes, one of which, Lake Maracaibo, is as large as the Great Salt Lake in Utah, with an area of 2,100 square miles. The other, Lake Valencia, is 1,700 feet above the sea level.

There are three kinds of soil in Venezuela—agricultural, grazing, and wooded. There are 13,600 square miles of agricultural land, of which only 800 square miles are under cultivation. The Orinoco sweeps over the arc of an immense circle, entering on the east coast, and emerging from the country on the southwest border. There are over 70 islands on the coast, the largest, Margarita, being 441 square miles in area. There are over 1,800 miles of coast, scattered along which are 32 harbors and 50 bays. Like the great lakes of the United States, the two great inland lakes of Venezuela have their own ports. There are five gulfs on the ocean coast, the largest of which is the Gulf of Maracaibo, 1,600 square miles in extent.

There are many mines in operation throughout Venezuela, the more valuable being in the Yuruari region, which is in the disputed territory. There is situated the famous Callao gold mine. Gold is also found in the mountainous districts of the Yaracui River, and near the cities of San Felipe and Nirgua. Several rich gold mines near Carupano are being worked with New-York capital, and have assayed seven ounces to the ton. There are silver, copper, and lead mines in Venezuela. Seventy miles east of Puerto Cabello are the valuable Aroa copper mines, from which comes the red copper. In the Cordillera region are red hematite and iron deposits. The largest deposits of these ores are near the Unataca River, which is one of the tributaries of the Lower Orinoco. A dozen miles from Barcelona are extensive deposits of bituminous coal. The Pedernales asphalt is similar to the Egyptian refined product.

There are rich salt beds in the Araya Peninsula which have been constantly worked since 1499, when they were discovered by Nino. In the last quarter of a century they have produced a Government revenue of $2,700,000.

In Lagrenillas, near Merida, there is a lake the bottom of which is covered with sesqui carbonate of soda, which the natives call urao. There are large deposits of sulphur in Barcelona, Cremona, and Coro, and there are inexhaustible granite quarries in the Silla Mountain, near Caracas. Granite, chalk, slate, and marble abound on the coast and in the Parima Mountains. Over nine tons of solid gold were taken from the Yuruari mines from 1886 to 1890. In Coro, at La Quiva, near the Pedregal road, there are forty springs which gush through beds as white as porcelain. Agriculture in Venezuela is mainly confined to the raising of coffee, cocoa, and sugar cane. There are mother-of-pearl deposits in Nueva Esparta.

Venezuela is a Federal republic. Its Constitution is modeled on those of the United States and Switzerland. It gives autonomy to the States in the confederation. There are open elections, free speech, free press, religious liberty, security of person and property, prohibition of slavery, and no imprisonment for debt. But in Venezuela there is no writ of habeas corpus and no trial by jury. The legislative power is lodged in a Senate and a House of Deputies. There are three Senators from each State, and, with their alternates, they serve four years. One Deputy is apportioned to each 35,000 inhabitants. The Venezuelan Congress consists of 27 Senators and 53 Deputies.

The population of Venezuela is 2,400,000 by the latest census. On the peace footing the army numbers 7,000 men. In case of war the effective force can be raised to 60,000 men. The annual revenue of the country is $5,500,000, of which two-thirds is from customs duties. Venezuela imports annually $13,000,000 worth of merchandise, and exports $16,000,000 worth. The principal export is coffee, equal to $15,000,000 per annum. Venezuela buys $1,000,000 worth of goods yearly from Great Britain, and sells John Bull only $500,000 worth annually. The United States bought $12,000,000 worth of goods from Venezuela in 1891. Venezuela has borrowed from Deputy from each State and a Deputy from French bankers $750,000. The internal debt amounts to $7,500,000.

The executive power of Venezuela is vested in a President, who acts in conjunction with his Cabinet and the Federal Council. He holds office two years, and cannot be at once re-elected. The Federal Council is composed of a Senator and deputy from each State and a deputy from the Federal District, chosen by Congress from among its own members, for the term of two years. The Federal Council chooses the President of Venezuela from its own ranks. The courts are organized much like those in the United States. There is a system of free public schools. The Federal District corresponds to the District of Columbia.

The chief city of Venezuela is the capitol, Caracas. It has a population of 75,000 persons. The other chief cities are Valencia, 40,000 population; Maracaibo, 35,000; Barquisimeto, 32,000, and Ciudad Bolivar, 12,000.

In one of the fine public squares in Caracas is a large statue of George Washington.

Venezuela remained under Spanish rule until 1811, when Simon Bolivar proclaimed her independent. The independence of Venezuela was recognized by Spain in 1845. In 1846 a series of civil wars began, and did not close until 1870. All slaves were emancipated in 1854. In 1864 a Federal Constitution was drawn up. Guzman Blanco became Dictator in 1870, when he was elected President.

The people of Venezuela are in the main descended from the Spaniards. A good deal of Indian blood has been mingled with the Spanish strain. They are a talented and courteous people, who bear the reputation of being fine fighters. A considerable part of Venezuela is still practically unexplored, and is inhabited by aborigines. The republic is divided into nine States, a Federal District, and five Federal Territories. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph wire. Five steamship lines ply along the Venezuelan coasts and through the rivers. There are 234 miles of railroads. The monetary unit of the country is the bolivar, equal to 19¼ cents American money.

Caracas, the capital, is situated in the Valley of Chacao, seven miles distant from the Caribbean coast. The city is regularly laid out. There are two main streets, which cross each other at right angles. There are several fine parks. The city was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1812.

HANNIGAN STILL RESTRAINED

The State Lunacy Commission Must Pass on the Question of His Sanity.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 18.—David E. Hannigan of New-York, who was acquitted on the ground of insanity of the murder of Solomon H. Mann, the betrayer of his sister, was brought before Judge Barnard this afternoon on a writ of habeas corpus, to secure his release from the Hudson River State Hospital, to which institution he was committed by Judge Ingraham, on Nov. 25.

It was contended by Hannigan's counsel, Thomas Clegg, that he was sane, and should be discharged, to prove which he offered certificates from Superintendent Pilgrim and Dr. Langdon of the hospital, that Hannigan is in full possession of his faculties.

Hannigan was in court, looking stout and contented. Around him were a number of friends from New-York, who had arranged to take him back with them to-night. This idea had to be given up, however, as Judge Barnard cited a special law, passed in 1876, covering cases similar to Hannigan's, which requires a certificate of sanity from the State Lunacy Commission before action can be taken by a Supreme Court Judge.

He postponed the case until Saturday, and directed Assistant District Attorney Hoysradt to make a return to the writ on that date, and to be ready to take testimony regarding Hannigan's sanity. In the meantime Superintendent Pilgrim's certificate will be forwarded to the State Commissioners, with a request for immediate action. Hannigan, when asked if he had made plans for the future, laughed and said no; that he had been busy making plans for the present, but he saw they were of no avail. He was taken back to the hospital by Dr. Langdon, who came down with him.

A LIVELY RUNAWAY IN RAHWAY

Horse and His Master Very Narrowly Escape Death.

RAHWAY, Dec. 18.—There was a very exciting runaway here to-night, and both horse and owner had a very narrow escape from being killed. The animal, a lively one, was owned and driven by Isaac Terhune. He is a resident of Madison Hill. The animal got frightened while going along the street and started to run away. The driver tried to control him, but was unable to do it.

A train on the Pennsylvania Railroad had just passed, and the gateman was in the act of raising the gates when the horse dashed into them, tearing away the top of the wagon and throwing Mr. Terhune out. The horse then veered around and started along the railroad track at a terrific speed. He ran for a quarter of a mile on the tracks, dragging the wagon with him. The animal crossed the railroad bridge, which is 300 feet long, on the ties, and it is considered a miracle that he did not step down between the ties in his mad flight.

Hundreds of people were in the streets, and there was great excitement. This was intensified when it was found that there were two fast trains approaching from opposite directions. The horse, which had all the time been on Track No. 2, saw the fast east-bound train approaching on that track, and went over onto the other track. When the train went roaring by it was thought that the west-bound train, in front of which the horse had gone, would catch him, but the animal, with great sagacity, went back on Track No. 2 when the east-bound train had passed, so that both trains flew by without scratching him. He was finally caught at Grand Street, uninjured.

WANTS A WRIT OF OUSTER

Lena Patterson After Property Given Away by Her Late Husband.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 18.—David Patterson, one of the projectors of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad, gave, it is claimed, to Hillsdale in 1870 the square of ground now occupied as a park, opposite the station. It would appear no formal deed was ever given, but a map showing the gift was filed in 1870.

Mr. Patterson is now dead. His widow, Lena Patterson, now wishes to recover the property. Two years ago Henry Herring built an office on the property. The town now seeks to oust him. The case was on trial to-day, but was not finished. If the writ is granted, Mrs. Patterson's claim to the property will be decided. If it is refused, the property will probably go to her. The strip is now worth between $3,000 and $4,000.

Mass Meeting of Striking Tailors.

A crowded mass meeting was held last night at Cooper Union under the auspices of the United Brotherhood of Tailors. Saul Davis, Charles F. Reichers, Meyer Schoenfeld, John Swinton, and August Fuerstseth addressed the meeting, and resolutions were adopted declaring their intention to hold out against the contractors.

Percita West's Lost Dog.

Percita West, a child actress, called at the Central Park Arsenal yesterday and asked the police to look for her little dog Totsy. She told the Sergeant that Totsy had white hair and light brown ears. The Sergeant promised to have the Park police look for the dog.

NINE OF HER CREW KILLED

Steam Pipe of the American Liner St. Paul Bursts.

VESSEL WAS MAKING READY TO SAIL

Machinists and Others Were in the Engine Room When the Explosion Happened—Cause of Accident Not Known.

There was an explosion in the engine room of the American Line steamship St. Paul yesterday morning, while preparations were being made for the voyage to Europe. Five members of the crew were killed outright, and others died in the Hudson Street Hospital.

The Dead.

The list of the dead is as follows:

CAMPBELL, ROBERT, machinist, 34 years old, of 482 Hudson Street.

FAWNS, JAMES, second assistant engineer, 28 years old, of England.

FALKER, ADOLPH, fireman, 28 years old, of 43 Washington Street; died in the hospital.

HEARD, ANDREW, storekeeper, of Woolson, England; died in the hospital.

MANNING, WILLIAM K., fourth assistant engineer, 22 years old, of 411 Winthrop Avenue, Chicago.

McCALLUM, DANIEL, machinist's helper, 21 years old, of 761 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

VESPER, FRANK, third assistant engineer, 29 years old, of Roxbury, Mass.; died in the hospital.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE, machinist, 35 years old, of 308 River Street, Hoboken.

WILSON, ROBERT, machinist, 35 years old, of 286 West Street; died in the hospital.

The Injured.

Those who were injured are:

DURHAM, JOHN, machinist, 40 years old, of Scotland; body scalded.

WISHART, EDWARD, electrician of the steamship; scalded about the face and arms; not removed from the vessel.

The St. Paul reached her dock last Saturday, and discharged and took on cargo preparatory to sailing at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. She had a large passenger list for this her holiday trip, and, as is customary everything was being made ready for prompt departure. For several hours prior to sailing time the engineers and machinists are always busily engaged in inspecting the machinery and seeing that nothing is in the way of an immediate response to the bells that announce the Captain's orders to move out into the stream.

The men who were killed and injured were in the engine room when steam was admitted to the pipes to try the engines, and, although a pressure of only 130 pounds was indicated, and the pressure is always 200 pounds and over while at sea, the main steam pipe burst as soon as steam was let into it. The same pipe has withstood a pressure of 400 pounds while being tested by the engineers of the Government.

At the time of the accident there were about thirty men, engineers, machinists, and heipers, in the fireroom and engine-room. The steam from the break in the main pipe filled these apartments. Those who were not immediately overcome escaped as best they could, and the unfortunate ones were left to their fate, as it was impossible to enter the room for some minutes after the steam had been turned off at the boilers.

James Carnegie, the chief engineer, was not in the engine room at the time of the accident. The second assistant engineer, James Fawns, was there with other assistants and machinists oiling the machinery. The noise of the escaping steam was heard on deck, and great excitement followed. Two or three of the scalded men climbed up on deck.

The police were notified and ambulances were summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital. Drs. Johnson and Kennerson accompanied the ambulances to the pier and attended to the injured men. Second Assistant Engineer Fawns, Fourth Assistant Engineer Manning, Machinists Campbell and Williams, and Machinists' Helper McCallum were dead before help reached them. They were nearest to the pipe which burst, and the escaping steam struck them with such force that they were unable to help themselves.

When the news of the accident became known, large crowds gathered in West Street in front of the pier. Capt. Allaire and the reserves of the steamboat squad were sent out to keep order. The people were driven back from the pier and kept some distance away. Chief Engineer Carnegie refused to make any statement concerning the accident. He said he would make his report to the company. The cause of the bursting of the pipe is not known.

Clement A. Griscom, President of the steamship company, is in Philadelphia. In his absence, James A. Wright, Second Vice President, spoke for the company. He said:

"It is a most unfortunate accident, but one of those over which no human hand has control. The St. Paul's passengers will be cared for at the company's expense until they all get home.

The second-cabin and steerage passengers of the St. Paul went out yesterday on the Red Star Line steamship Kensington, as did twenty of her first cabin passengers. Her mails will go out on the Campania Saturday. She will be repaired within the next ten days, and will then lie at the dock until her next regular sailing is due, omitting one trip altogether.

Superintending Engineer Clark of the St. Paul said: "I am not prepared to say now what caused the pipe to burst. It was probably due to a flaw in casting or there was not sufficient space left at the joints for expansion. There was not sufficient pressure of steam on at the time of the accident to cause an explosion. It was just at the elbow of the pipe where it blew out. I was sitting in Chief Engineer Carnegie's room when the pipe burst. Carnegie and myself ran out and met some of the scalded men scrambling up the stairs. The explosion shattered to pieces the windows and blew out part of the bulkhead."

Coroner Fitzpatrick and his physician, Dr. Donlin, Dr. William T. Jenkins, and Coroners' Secretary McCormick went to the American Line pier to investigate the accident, make out death certificates, and render what aid they could.

The cargo of the St. Paul was discharged yesterday afternoon and placed on the dock to await the departure of the next ship of the line. The men who were killed will be buried here at the expense of the company.

A COLLISION IN THE FOG

A Ferryboat Crushes into a Barge in Staten Island Sound.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 18.—During a heavy fog which prevailed all morning on the Staten Island Sound, the ferryboat Maid of Perth Amboy crashed into the barge Halcyon, in tow of the tug Battler, with terrific force. Passengers were thrown from their feet, and for a few minutes great excitement prevailed. The Battler backed her tow off, but responded to the ferryboat's whistle to stand by.

A hasty examination was made, and no leak or other damage below the water line was discovered. The ferryboat was blowing fog signals all the time, and Capt. Ellis, who was in command, claims that he heard no signals from the Battler. The ferryboat's overhanging dock was crushed in for several feet.

INDIAN TERRITORY COAL MINES CLOSED

All the Miners Are on a Strike, and Texas May Suffer.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 18.—Telegrams received at the headquarters of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, in this city, to-day, say every coal mine in the Indian Territory was closed by strikers to-day. More than 5,000 men are on strike. Operations are entirely suspended at Coal Gate, Lehigh, Briar Creek, Krebs, Alderson, Hartshorne, and McAlister.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company has ordered that no coal be shipped out and that stocks on hand be held for railroad use. This will cause a fuel famine throughout North and Central Texas. The mines involved are owned by the Osage, the Choctaw, and the Atoka Coal and Mining Companies.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Allen Thomas, of Florida, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Venezuela.

Secretaries of Legations.—H. Clay Armstrong, Jr., of Alabama, at Madrid, Spain, and William Russell of Maryland, to Venezuela.

Joseph H. Read of Iowa, to be Chief Justice, and Wilbur F. Stone of Colorado, Henry C. Sluss of Kansas, William C. Murray of Tennessee, and Thomas C. Fuller of North Carolina, to be Associate Justices of the Court of Private Land Claims.

RECEPTION TO NATIONAL GUARD

Preparations for the Gathering at the Hotel Savoy—Brilliant Company Expected Saturday Night.

The military reception to the National Guard next Saturday evening will be held in the Hotel Savoy, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, in the new ballroom and the five or six parlors adjoining. From these rooms a staircase descends to the palm garden on the ground floor, in itself a large room, but which will be more than doubled in capacity by removing the partitions connecting it with the restaurant in front. There supper will be served.

The officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia in active service number more than 750, and hence it was impossible for the managers of the reception to invite guests other than the commanding officers of the Army and Navy of the United States detailed in this State, with their respective staffs. The reception, being a strictly military one, no guests will be admitted except in full dress uniform.

The music will be furnished by the band of the Seventy-first Regiment; the buglers from the artillery will also be present to sound the proper calls. There will be no decorations other than those of a military character. The official flag of the Governor as Commander-in-Chief will be brought from Albany for the occasion.

The Governor, having first dined with the members of his staff, will, at 9:30, enter the reception rooms, and will there, surrounded by the general officers of his staff, receive the officers of the several organizations. The presentations will be made by his Aides-de-Camp. It is probable that the officers of each organization will come together to be presented in a body to the Commander-in-Chief. After the presentation the formalities of the evening will be over, and the Governor, accompanied by the principal Federal officers and State Military officers, will lead the way to the supper room.

Among those who have alerady sent word that they will be present are Maj.-Gen. Ruger, United States Army, the Generals commanding the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Brigades, and their respective staffs, the Colonels and officers of most of the regiments, and the Captains and officers of many of the separate companies throughout the State.

HEAVY FOG OVER THE HARBOR

Many Vessels Wait Outside—Sound Steamers Delayed—Trial of the Texas Postponed Until To-day.

A heavy fog hung over the harbor from early yesterday morning until about 10 o'clock, causing much inconvenience to shipping. The Sound boats did not attempt to get through Hell Gate on time, and some of the ocean steamships anchored near Fort Schuyler.

No vessels were reported from Sandy Hook after 10 o'clock Tuesday night, when the weather began to thicken. The Red D Line steamer Philadelphia, from Venezuela, worked her way into Quarantine yesterday morning. The Red Star Liner Friesland, which arrived at Quarantine before the fog set in, did not leave there till 10 o'clock.

Among the vessels due which may have been delayed by the fog are the Orizaba, from Havana, the White Star freighters Cufio and Bovic, the Ontario, from London; the Anchoria, from Glasgow; the Moravia, from Hamburg, and the Salerno, from Rio Janeiro.

Owing to the fog the official horse-power trial of the engines of the battleship Texas, Capt. Henry Glass, was postponed till to-day. The Texas remained at the Tompkinsville anchorage.

TO EVENT THE PIRACY OF PLAYS

Managers and Dramatists Hold a Conference to Take Action.

The playwriters of this country are determined to protect themselves from the play pirates, if such a thing is possible. A conference was held yesterday in the office of Manager A. M. Palmer, 29 West Thirtieth Street, between a number of managers and representatives of the Dramatists' Club. The object was to form a combination to aid in the passage of the copyright bill which was defeated in the last session of Congress, but which is to be introduced this session in an amended form.

A. M. Palmer presided at the conference, and among the authors and managers present were David Belasco, Max Freeman, T. Henry French, Sydney Rosenfeld, Charles Bernard, William I. C. Clarke, Charles Klein, Augustus Thomas, and Bronson Howard. Mr. Howard told the history of the bill and how it came to be defeated. In its amended form, he said, a man who produces a play in New-Jersey, and is served with an injunction for piracy, and then goes to another State, can be committed by a Judge of that State. The amended bill is now in charge of Congressman Amos J. Cummings.

The conference decided to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions or levy assessments on dramatists and managers to defray the expenses incurred by the introduction of the bill. Manager Palmer will name the committee before the close of the week.

TO OPEN PIKE STREET DRY DOCKS

Shipping Men's Joy Tempered by an Increase in Rates.

The Philadelphia syndicate that obtained control of all the floating and other dry docks about New-York last Summer at a merely nominal rental and then diverted all the trade to the docks at Erie Basin and kept the other docks idle has decided to use the floating docks at the foot of Pike Street, as there are more vessels to repair in the harbor than can be attended to at one dock.

This determination would have been pleasing to ship owners had not its announcement been accompanied with an increase of rates from the former price of 8 to 16 cents per ton.

This action, it is said, was the direct result of a movement among ship owners to organize a corporation and build docks to relieve themselves from the power of the syndicate.

There are many large and small vessels now awaiting an opportunity to dock and make repairs. The delay they are subjected to is expensive, as they not only are unable to earn freight money, but, in addition, have wharfage to pay and crews to maintain.

Fought for First Word with a Saint.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A good deal of more or less stupid criticism of the pastors of the Transvaal is printed from time to time. In this connection it is worth noting that many of them have had the intellectual independence to refuse to follow the recent advice of the Boer Government to pray for rain and against locusts and disease among human beings, cattle, and crops, until the authorities shall bestir themselves in the matters of water supply, sanitation, and agricultural science.

One parson who refers to the locust plague in language identical with that which Kingsley employed, evidently remembers the stir which the rector of Eversley made thirty years or so since, by declining to offer up a petition against rain. Kingsley was heartily congratulated at the time by Prof. Owen and Sir Charles Lyell, the latter of whom sent the Canon two anecdotes, which have often been quoted, but are well worth quoting again.

"Two weeks ago," wrote the geologist, "I happened to remark to a stranger who was sitting next to me at a table d'hote in Thuringia, that I feared the rains must have been doing a great deal of mischief. He turned out to be a scientific man from Berlin, and replied: 'I should think they were much needed to replenish the springs after three years' drought.' I immediately felt that I had made an idle and thoughtless speech. Some thirty years ago I was told at Bonn of two processions of peasants who had climbed to the top of the Peter's Berg, one composed of vine dressers, who were intending to return thanks for sunshine, and pray for its continuance; the other from a corn district, wanting the drought to cease and the rain to fall. Each were eager to get possession of the shrine of St. Peter's Chapel before the other, to secure the saint's good offices, so they came to blows with fists and sticks, much to the amusement of the Protestant heretics at Bonn!"

Eastern Telegraph Company.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 18.—These directors were elected at the annual meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, held here to-day: Charles A. Tinker, New-York; Thomas Roche, and C. C. Bedlow, Boston; Frederick Robie, Gorham; C. D. Livermore, J. W. Plaisted, and John D. Williams, Portland. The directors elected Frederick Robie president; C. D. Livermore, secretary; C. C. Bedlow, treasurer.

RAILROAD RATES FOR MILK

Inquiry by the Inter-State Commission—Orange County Farmers Listen to the Testimony.

A number of farmers from Orange County were present yesterday at the inquiry at the Windsor Hotel by the Inter-State Commission into the railroad rates for bringing milk to this city. Joseph H. Choate is counsel for the farmers in their efforts to secure lower rates.

General Manager Childs of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad said all efforts to secure uniform rates have failed.

George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Union Traffic Association, said a uniform rate for all distances would give the greatest satisfaction. A sliding rate is not practicable. The Erie's rate, 32 cents a can, he said, is very reasonable, and the company would be justified in raising the charge to 40 cents.

Gustavus E. Zippel of the Auditor's office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said the gross receipts of that road for carrying milk increased from $222,064 in 1890 to $391,705 in 1894. Other officials of the road gave figures as to the cost of the service.

William Rushmore, a Brooklyn milk dealer, says he pays 2½ cents a quart, on the average, for milk, and 32 cents a can for freight, and sells the milk at from 5 to 8 cents a quart. He said that if a lower railroad rate were charged for milk from Orange County than for a longer distance it would practically have the effect of giving the farmers there a great monopoly of the trade.

Francis D. Jackson of Hoboken, N. J., a milk dealer, said he did not think that 32 cents a can is too much for the railroads to charge.

The commission will meet again this morning.

FATALLY CRUSHED IN A PIT

Cars Break Loose in a Colliery, Run Away, and Injure the Miners—Four of Them Cannot Recover.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Dec. 18.—A terrible accident occurred at the Mid-Valley Colliery at 7 o'clock this morning, whereby a number of men were injured, four of them fatally:

The fatally hurt are:

HOLLISTER, JAMES, engineer, Maysville; scalded, arms broken, and internal injuries.

LAVANESKI, JOSEPH, Mount Carmel; back and head hurt.

LEBIG, JOHN, Mount Carmel; scalded and compound fracture of legs.

YESOLI, STANNY, Carmel; head and knees crushed.

Several others were hurt, but not fatally. The colliery is operated by T. M. Righter of Mount Carmel and M. K. Kemmerer and J. S. Wentze of Mauch Chunk. The distance between Nos. 1 and 2 slope is two miles, a track connecting the workings. The grade is very steep. An accommodation train was made for the men to No. 2 slope this morning, after which Conductor Harry Hudson ordered Engineer Hollister to run back light to No. 1 and bring up a string of empty wagons.

Thirty men boarded the cars when the engine started, and when near the top the coupling broke next to the engine, and the cars ran down the steep grade. At a sharp curve near the bottom the cars left the track, causing a mass of wreckage twenty feet high. A number of the men were buried in the debris and injured as stated.

TWENTY-TWO LIVES WERE LOST

The Schooner Victory Wrecked on the Northern Coast of Newfoundland and All Hands Drowned.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 18.—The wreck of the schooner Victory has been found on the northern coast. Twenty-two lives were lost on her. The schooner Goldfinch has been lost with fourteen souls.

The coasting steamer Virginia Lake, which arrived this afternoon, reports immense destruction all along the coast. A boat named Pearl Pampal was picked up on the Grand Banks. It is believed to have belonged to a foundered French fishing vessel.

The steamer Bonavista, from Sydney, encountered very stormy weather on the passage.

The steamer Portia, for New-York, has taken fifty emigrants.

WAITING DEAD, FOR THEIR CHILD

Bodies of the Sweeneys Kept While the Little One Is Dying.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 18.—In a hermetically-sealed casket, beside a similar one, in which is the body of his young wife, the body of Frank Sweeney lies in the receiving vault of New-York Bay Cemetery. The time of the stay of the bodies there depends upon the pleasure of the grim reaper, for it is expected that the parents will be joined soon by one of their children.

Frank Sweeney and his wife, with their three children, Frank, Donald, and an unnamed babe of less than a fortnight, lived happily at 41 East Thirty-fifth Street, Bayonne, until less than a week ago, when the mother left her bed too soon after her confinement, and contracted an illness which resulted in her death Friday from peritonitis. The funeral was held Saturday.

Meantime, the head of the little household contracted scarlet fever, as did also the two children. The husband, on his sick bed, was unable to take a last look at the face of his dead wife before her body was borne, almost unaccompanied, to the cemetery. Their parting, however, was brief, for Sunday afternoon Sweeney succumbed, leaving his suffering little ones to the care of their griefstricken and aged grandmother.

The baby was taken to the Bayonne Hospital, where it is getting on well. Two trained nurses were provided to assist the grandmother in ministering to the sufferers at home. It is not expected that little Frank will survive, hence the keeping of the bodies of his father and mother in the the cemetery vault. Should the child die, then all three bodies will be forwarded to their final resting place in Detroit, where the Sweeneys once had their home.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing or waiting; in small American family; references. Mc Cintosh, 595 3d Av.; ring second bell, two flights up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference. Agnes, Box 311 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference. 353 West 41st St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and do sewing, or waitress, in private family; has good city reference. L. S., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; first-class city references. C., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a thoroughly experienced chambermaid; willing to assist with plain washing. 49 East 67th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a respectable girl to take charge of children or do chamberwork or both; first-class reference. 732 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going abroad wishes to procure situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 7 East 47th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class Swedish cook; experienced in all branches of cooking and baking; best city references. M., 226 East 39th St., care of janitor.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $30 to $35; city or country; best reference. E. Lenander, 135 East 31st St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches of private family cooking; good manager; with kitchenmaid; good reference. Agnes, 52 West 29th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. M. C., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city reference. M. C., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By lady; first-class French cook; just arrived; private family; first-class reference. 230 East 40th St.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; assist with light washing; good reference. 453 West 52d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent cook and laundress; by the day or month; personal reference. 1,633 3d Av.; ring Mrs. O'Brien's bell.

COOK.—By a smart, active young woman; understands French and American cooking; references. White, 1,023 2d Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By experienced first-class cook, in private family; city or country; good references. 147 East 29th St.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; disengaged, as family is going South; first-class city reference. 219 East 32d St., Ward's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; best references. 310 West 26th St., top bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; wages, $25; good references. Care Drew, 78 West 49th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By professional Scandinavian woman; fully competent in every particular; permanent or by the day; dinner parties; best reference. H. O., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent cook and baker; understands care of milk and butter; city reference. 206 East 44th St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in private family only, where lady speaks German, or German kitchenmaid is kept; best reference. Schoeller, 285 Avenue A.

COOK.—By a neat German Protestant; excellent cook; very economical; thoroughly competent; city or country. 311 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; good bread and biscuit baker; wages, $20 to $25; ten years' reference from last place. 155 East 33d St., near Lexington Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. M. J., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By American woman as first-class cook; no washing; thoroughly competent; good references. Call, Thursday, at 225 Columbus Av., Miss White's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Work at home or by day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves engaged; will make over and remodel or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 181 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker from Felix and Danet; latest imported patterns in evening and reception dress; wants engagement in family by day or month; first-class work only; first-class references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class children's dressmaker; five years with Mme. Thurn, 5th Av.; wants a few more engagements by the day in first-class families. Miss Williams, 1,546 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—From Doucet and Félix; cutter, fitter; last imported styles; permanent engagement in family; good seamstress; or by day; first-class references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; French; competent in all branches; day or week; private families; few more customers; city references; terms moderate. French Dressmaker, 266 West 36th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DRESSMAKER.—German kindergartnerin wants more customers; children's dresses stylishly made; go out by the day at very moderate prices. Miss Konig, 227 West 53d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young gentlewoman, capable and educated, as duenna, lady's companion, or children's companion. Room 41, 2 Wall St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable young woman in widower's family or to elderly couple. V. R., 224 East 32d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, to do general housework in a private family; plain cooking, washing, and ironing; good seamstress. Call, two days, Mrs. Maxwell, 409 Amsterd